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Selections.

From the Liberator.

THE CONVENTIONS IN WORCESTER COUNTY.

DEAR FRIEND:—There is one portion of our instructions from the board, which none of the agents have yet obeyed, but which disobedience will, I trust, be considered rather as a proof of their earnest attention to their other duties than the contrary. We have none of us, as yet, communicated with our *constituents*, through the Liberator; and the reason, I suppose, is the same with those in the other counties, as it has been with us—we have had so much talking to do, that no time has been left for writing. I use my first leisure day to send you a hasty account of our first fortnight's march, and the battle and skirmishes we have fought, the character of the enemy we have met, the ambuscades that have been sprung upon us, and the victories we have won; for an abolitionist never says "*beat*."

Our first convention was at Milford. Abby Kelley had been laboring there, and in that neighborhood, for several previous days, and had created interest enough to insure us a good meeting. We commenced on Wednesday, the 21st February, and in the afternoon of that day had a very good audience. Our first object was to give to the convention the character of a popular one, and therefore, by vote, invited all persons to participate, both in the deliberations and decisions of that meeting; and this we mean always to do, that when resolutions are passed, they may go to the world, as the acknowledged opinions of the people there assembled, and not the abolitionists alone. The Church was under discussion the first day, and found no defender, except in one person, a Methodist teacher and preacher, whose apparently honest inquiries for light, and deep concern for his position, as a member of a pro-slavery church, but which he could not yet feel himself bound to relinquish, rather excited the commiseration and sympathy of the tender-hearted among us. Nevertheless,

"He was angry with his foe;
He told it not—his wrath did grow;"

and the next day he showed his colors as a new organizationist, and abused us with the stereotyped slang of that party.

Phillips joined us in the evening, and lectured on the Constitution. He held the audience most deeply interested for at least two hours, while he gave his calm, lucid, and convincing views of the pro-slavery character of the Constitution, and the non-voting, non-union consequences which follow therefrom. Various questions were put to him, and many objections advanced by liberty party men, and others; which were all answered, and beyond the reach of cavil. The same subject came up again a portion of the following day and evening, and was in the two days together, more thoroughly canvassed than in any meeting I ever attended. A large collection was taken up, and several new subscribers for the Liberator were obtained. It was a most gratifying and cheering commencement of our portion of the Hundred Conventions, and put us all in good heart for the labor yet to come.

Our next convention was held at Waterford, a manufacturing village in Mendon, on the Blackstone river, and within a few rods of the line of Rhode Island. We began with an audience of twenty people; but had a very respectable one in the afternoon, and a house full in the evening, after 8 o'clock, when the accursed factory system, second only to chattel slavery for tyranny, permitted its victims to have a few hours' respite from their poorly requited toil. That evening, I held a discussion in Mendon proper, with a Mr. Blodgett, whom Abbey Kelley and Adin Ballou had a few evenings before defeated with great slaughter, but who had not that quality of good generalship which acknowledges defeat.

The convention continued the next day at Waterford, but was adjourned in the afternoon, because the house—the Baptists'—was wanted that evening for a "religious meeting." An effort was made to induce the clergyman and committee to postpone their meeting for ours, but in vain. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Rev. Mr. Burlingame, and propose to him to throw open the vestry, and that the *smallest* meeting should be held there; but he rejected the proposition with considerable warmth—whether because he deemed a second application too presumptuous by laymen, after the fiat had gone forth, or because he feared the result of such an experiment, I do not know. Possibly—if it is a supposable thing of one of the Lord's annointed—his temper had become slightly acerbated by the discussion, in which he participated, on the church question. Cyrus Burleigh, whose valuable assistance we had through the convention, and myself held a meeting in the evening at Millville, another manufacturing village two or three miles distant.

The third convention was held at Southbridge.

I arrived there in the evening, and repaired immediately to the town-house, and found a very respectable audience there assembled. In the back part of the house, sat a gentleman with a pile of books and a lamp before him, and "spectacles on his nose," evidently bent on doing something. Dr. Hudson took the floor, but was continually interrupted by this gentleman with some cavilling question, or sophistical objection, and finally by the offer to the meeting of a string of resolutions, which, he asserted, embodied the opinions of the abolitionists, and which he called on them to defend and adopt. They made up a ridiculous compound of truth and error, of silly prejudice, and puerile misapprehension. Among other things, one declared that Henry Clay was a thief and a murderer, and George Washington, by a parity of reasoning, ditto. Another asserted that the conversion of the whole nation to Presbyterianism, Methodism, Baptistism, &c. would not abolish slavery! All these were offered to pander to the prejudices of the people, it being evidently expected that we would not dare to make an application of our principles anywhere, and that we should be unable to prove the truth of such assertions as that contained in the last resolution quoted. The encounter of wits was frequent and sharp, and the audience enjoyed it highly; and, indeed, they were as impartial a one as I ever saw, for they cheered either side, as it got the better in argument or retort, with no reference but to strict and undeviating justice.

A new combatant came into the field in the morning, a Mr. Cutting, a Baptist clergyman. He was, of course, opposed most bitterly to slavery, and, like the other gentleman the evening before, condemned it as a crying sin and most horrible evil, though he, unlike his predecessor, had the wit not to eat his own words by declaring it to be a divine institution. He denounced most vehemently the denunciatory spirit and language of the abolitionists, and condemned without measure their condemnation of those who disagreed with them. He complained of our want of charity, and the spirit of kindness and of courtesy; and when, in answer to a question from him, Dr. Hudson declared that it owed no allegiance to the government of the United States, he assured the audience that he would not keep such a man in his house over night, or trust him in his hen-house. I called the attention of the people to this fact, that the chief ground of complaint against us, was, our "hard language," used in relation to the horrible system of American slavery, and that from a man, who, almost in the next breath, could impute to one of our number, of whom he knew nothing, the character of a common thief. A point of order was here raised—after the morning had been nearly consumed by our opponents in crimination—and by calling everything a point of order, another hour, or nearly so, was consumed, and a hearing prevented us. C. P. Grosvenor was present nearly all the morning, but raised not a word of remonstrance against the uncourteous treatment which we had received, but announced his intention of being present in the afternoon, if good order reigned.

In the afternoon, the debate on the Constitution was carried on in good temper, and without any disturbing influences, between our party and Mr. Grosvenor. But in the latter part of the session, Mr. Cutting obtained the floor, and read some disjointed extracts from Foster's "Brotherhood," for the purpose of inflaming the prejudices, and arousing the ire of the church members present. He attempted to call down upon our devoted heads the indignation of individuals, by calling on them by name, and among others, of one who had showed himself to be our friend, and to whom he appealed as "Mr. ———, who lights the lamps in the Methodist meeting-house, as being also one of these thieves and murderers," or some similar expression. But this mode of address the friend did not at all affect, and declared he would not submit to such an insult from such a "ruffian," and left the house in anger. Mr. Cutting was replied to by our friend Stacy, who, in justifying the epithets of Foster, alluded to Elder Davis, of Georgia, as a thief and robber; whereat, the holy wrath and horror of the reverend gentleman was enkindled to such a pitch, that he called on all the friends of decency instantly with him to leave the place, and such an abominable people. And immediately the flock, obedient to the voice of their faithful shepherd, or rather, like silly sheep, who, they know not why, scamper after some old bell-weather, the people most of them hurried to the door, and were about to leave us the undisputed field, believing, no doubt,

"That those who fight and run away,
Will live to fight another day."

But this was not to be the end of it. Mr. Grosvenor's voice arrested their progress, and he besought them to listen one moment to him. They did so. One by one, they dropped quietly back into their seats, for they did not, I believe, more than half want to go. I am not quite sure that the reverend gentleman's own zeal was altogether of a religious character. It might be questioned whether his precipitate retreat was not, in part, occasioned by some pugilistic demonstrations on the part of the person who deemed himself insulted by the allusion to "the lamps in the Methodist meeting-house," and who had returned to the house, and planting himself before his aggressor, gave evidence of proceeding immediately to the extremity of inflicting a sound thrashing, then and there. Great confusion prevailed, and it was with much difficulty, that the assailant was persuaded to retire to a corner, and be expostulated with, whence he still cast most ominous glances at his insulter, who looked very much as the shepherd did when undergoing a ducking from the elder Mr. Weller, in the horse-trough. I am half inclined to think that he thought it full as much for the benefit of his own special precious body, as for that of the precious souls of the people, that he should put a street or two between himself and the brother that lit the lamps in the Methodist meeting-house. The scene was altogether a very amusing one, and was not a little added to by the huddling together of some of the frightened women, and the loud vociferations of a little justice of the peace, who vociferated, "Put the man in jail! put him in jail!" while he carefully put, at the same time, as much space as possible between himself and the field of action. However, to return: Mr. Grosvenor called the people back, and, after a pretty long speech, in which, I am sorry to say, but which I may say now, as I did in his presence, he said not one word in justification or even in extenuation of our fault, (supposing we had committed any,) but pandered to the popular prejudice, and placed himself on the side with our calumniators and abusers, by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That in discussions, no phraseology should be used that is calculated to wound the feelings of any person present.

The pro-slavery character of this resolution, its utter denial of free speech, were shown, till Mr. Grosvenor withdrew it; but it was immediately renewed by Mr. Cutting, so exactly did it suit the enemy of the anti-slavery cause. Coming from that quarter, it was natural enough, but it seemed strange to come from one who claimed to have preached immediate emancipation, years before W. L. Garrison's voice was heard, and who, from his former position, we had a right to expect, would stand by the abolitionists, when assailed and mobbed, whether clerically or otherwise. He had, however, the sympathy of a bare majority of the audience; for Abby Kelley introduced as an amendment, to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert the following:

That in the discussions of this convention, no language be used, but such as is courteous, scriptural, and parliamentary; yet that it be left to each speaker to decide for himself what is such.

This amendment was carried, and the pro-slavery party, with its new organized ally, was defeated. We had no more disturbance, but peaceably discussed the Constitution that evening, and no man said *order* the whole evening. Miss Kelley remained through the next forenoon, to discuss liberty party.

But too much has already been written for one letter, and I will stop here. Of our two last conventions, you will yourself, I presume, give some notice in this week's paper.

Thy friend,
SYDNEY HOWARD GAY.

North Brookfield, March 5, 1844.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

At the General Anti-Slavery Convention in London last May, a report on the state of slavery in Cuba by a Cuban slaveholder, was read, exhibiting among others, the following facts.

The number of slaves in the island is between five and six hundred thousand. The annual decrease by deaths over births is, among the predial slaves, from 10 to 12 per cent. and among the non-predial slaves, from 4 to 6 per cent. The births exceed the deaths among the free colored population from 5 to 6 per cent.

The mortality among the children of field hands, born on plantations, is much greater than of the children of non-predial slaves, by reason of neglect and other inhuman causes. Children born of free colored parents are generally successfully reared.

The Creole field negro is worth from 15 to 25 per cent. more than the Bozal.

The slave can oblige the master to admit the price of his freedom; and many of the non-predial slaves are emancipated every year, through their own personal industry. Few, or none, of the predial slaves ever succeed in effecting the same happy result.

The field slaves work, ordinarily, from 4 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the interval of one hour for dinner, at noon. They carry their breakfast to the field, and eat it while working. Their daily food consists of five to eight ounces of jerked beef, (tassjo,) brought from Buenos Ayres, and a small quantity of sweet potatoes, Indian corn meal, or plantains, as a substitute for bread; and on many plantations it is given to them in a raw state.

On the best provided plantations, the slaves are sheltered in barracoons, with apartments for the different sexes and for married couples. But in general they are miserably housed, in huts, put up by themselves. The horrors and misery attendant on slavery are felt in all their dreadful severity by the sick. On many of the plantations there is no semblance of an infirmary. Nor is there anything else for the relief of poor suffering humanity. It is only in those rare instances where a benevolent proprietor resides on his plantation, that the poor sick slave wants for nothing which charity can administer. In his absence his orders are but little attended to.

The punishments inflicted on slaves generally consists of three to twenty-five stripes of a platted raw bull-hide, tied at one extremity to a heavy thick stick. The victim is sometimes placed lying flat on his stomach, and four persons hold on to his feet and hands, while the scourge is applied to his naked posteriors. At other times he is tied up, with his hands extended above his head; but the severest of all ordinary punishments inflicted on the poor slave is to be put down, with a stick passed behind his knees, to which the hands are secured in such a way that the knees are brought up to his chin; and in this dreadful position he receives from three to twenty-five lashes, or as many more as an inhuman master may think fit to inflict.

The predial slaves never receive the least moral or religious instruction. Most of them are baptized, because the curate's certificate of baptism serves for a title deed in the civil courts of the island. They live, in general, in a state of concubinage. They have not the most distant idea of Christianity.

The slaves are permitted to marry according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and their marriages are considered valid. But no law prevents their masters from separating the members of a family by sale or donation. Nor is there any law in force which protects the slave from the cruelty of the master.

From the Journal of Commerce.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE COLONY OF LIBERIA, IN AFRICA.

On the 25th of January, 1843, Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, addressed a note to Mr. Everett, our minister to England, requesting him to seek an early interview with Lord Aberdeen, the British minister of foreign affairs, and make an informal representation to him of certain complaints which had been laid before the government of the United States, by the executive committee of the American colonization society. Also, that he would endeavor to procure the adoption of measures "for the prevention, in future, of any infraction of the rights of the colonists, or any improper interference, on the part of her majesty's subjects on the coast of Africa, with the interests of the first colonial settlement of Liberia." On the 30th of December last, Mr. Everett addressed a note to Mr. Upshur, who had succeeded to Mr. Webster as Secretary of State, enclosing a copy of a despatch which he had communicated on the same day to Lord Aberdeen, and which will be found below, together with so much of Mr. Everett's note to Mr. Upshur as the President thought proper to communicate to Congress. Also Lord Aberdeen's reply to Mr. Everett, and a correspondence on the same subject, between Mr. Fox, then British minister at Washington, and the Secretary of State.

MR. EVERETT TO MR. UPSHUR.

[*Extract.*]

LONDON, December 30, 1843.

SIR:—In my despatch No. 60, I alluded to the instructions which I had received from the late Secretary of State, on the subject of the complaints of the settlers in Liberia against British cruisers and traders. Although I had, in the course of the past year, had some conversations on these subjects with Lords Aberdeen and Stanley, I had experienced a difficulty in preparing a statement in writing in reference to the alledged grievances of the Liberians, in consequence of not being distinctly informed as to the views of the executive on the general subject of the relations of that settlement to the government of the United States. Your note to Mr. Fox, of the 25th September last, having wholly removed this difficulty, I felt it my duty, under the former instructions of the department, to bring the subject of the conduct of the British traders and cruisers on the coast to the notice of this government, which I have done in a note to Lord Aberdeen, bearing date this day, of which a copy accompanies this despatch.

* * * * *

I am, sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD EVERETT.

[*Enclosure.*]

GROSVENOR PLACE, December 30, 1843.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has been directed by the government to make a representation to the Earl of Aberdeen, her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, on the subject of some discussions which have arisen between the authorities of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, and her majesty's cruising officers on that station. Copies of a correspondence between Capt. Denman, of her majesty's sloop "Wanderer," and Mr. Roberts, the governor of Liberia, in the month of October, 1841; between Lieutenant Seagram, of the "Termagant," on the one side, and the resident agent of the Liberian government at Bassa Cove, and Mr. Roberts, the governor of Liberia, in March, 1842, on the other side; and between the commander, J. Oake, senior officer on the Sierra Leone station, and the same Liberian authorities, in the month of July, 1842, have been forwarded to the undersigned Secretary of State. The undersigned forbears to transmit copies of this correspondence to the Earl of Aberdeen, under the impression that it has been already laid before her majesty's government, in the despatches of the officers cruising on the African station. Extracts of a letter of the 16th December, 1841, from the governor of Liberia to the secretary of the American colonization society, (the institution under whose auspices Liberia was settled,) and of the reply of the executive committee of that society, herewith transmitted for the information of her majesty's government.

Lord Aberdeen will recollect that the difficulties which have arisen between the government of Liberia and the British cruising officers and British traders on the coast of Africa, were referred to in conversation, more than once, between his lordship and the undersigned, in the course of the past year. On those occasions, the precise relation between the government of the United States and Liberia, formed a subject of inquiry on the part of the Earl of Aberdeen. All desirable information on that point has, the undersigned believes, lately reached Lord Aberdeen, in a note of 25th September last, addressed by Mr. Upshur, the Secretary of State of the United States, to her majesty's minister at Washington; and the undersigned deems it unnecessary to dwell on the subject.

The history of the Liberian settlement, as contained in Mr. Upshur's note, will sufficiently account for the interest felt by the government in its prosperity. It was founded by a peculiarly interesting class of emigrants from the United States; it affords a convenient means of making a proper disposition of slaves captured by American cruisers, and of persons of African descent desirous of returning from the United States to the land of their fathers; and it has ever been regarded as a powerful auxiliary in the promotion of objects which the government and people of America have greatly at heart—the entire suppression of the slave-trade, and the civilization of the African continent.

That an independent settlement of persons of African descent, owing its origin to the impulse of Christian benevolence, and still controlled by the same benign influence, should be peculiarly fitted, in some respects, to accomplish these objects of its establishment, is obvious in itself. The testimony of several respectable officers of the British navy might be adduced in proof of this fact, that something valuable has been already effected toward these great ends, under the laws or the influence of its settlement.

The policy of the United States, in reference to extra continental possessions, has not allowed them, had it been otherwise deemed expedient, to extend that kind of protection to the Liberian settlement, to which colonies are entitled from the mother country by which they are established. It has, in consequence, been compelled to rely on its intrinsic right to the common protection and favor of all civilized nations; and, thus far, for the most part, without being disappointed.

The undersigned forbears to enter much at large into the particular matters discussed between the Liberian authorities and the British cruising officers. The right of the Liberian government to maintain their jurisdiction over Bassa Cove and the dependent territory, forms the most important of them; and the denial of that right by several British officers, is the most serious difficulty, of a political nature, which the Liberian settlement has had to encounter. If the principle assumed by these officers should be sanctioned by her majesty's government; namely: that the Liberian settlement can, by treaty with the native chiefs, acquire no jurisdiction over territory on any part of the coast of Africa where an individual has previously, established a factory, or traded with the natives—it will become impossible for the settlement to make any further addition to its domain, or, in fact, to maintain itself in its oldest establishments.

This principle, it would seem, can rest on no other foundation than that the settlement of Liberia is a private enterprise, like that of an individual trader, and entitled to none of the rights of a political community. The auspices under which it was founded, the countenance it has received from the government of the United States, the public objects of the settlement, and the singularly meritorious nature of the enterprise, will, the undersigned trusts, prevent her majesty's government from giving its sanction to this principle—a principle which seems to deny to the civilized and Christian settlement of Liberia those public rights which would be recognized as belonging to the barbarous native hordes of the African continent.

The undersigned rather hopes that her majesty's government, from the interest which he is sure will be felt in the prosperity of such a settlement, will be able to extend its decided countenance to an infant community possessing so many claims to the sympathy of all Christian powers. The undersigned greatly fears that, if the right of this settlement to act as an independent political community, and, as such, to enforce the laws necessary to its existence and prosperity, be denied by her majesty's government; and if the naval power of Great Britain be employed in protecting individual traders in the violation of those laws, the effect will be to aim a fatal blow at its very existence; to invite the insults of slave-traders, and the aggressions of other powers; and to destroy the wholesome influence of Liberia over the natives. These are evils too great, in the estimation of the undersigned, to be willingly caused by her majesty's government, on any grounds set forth in the correspondence above alluded to.

Lord Aberdeen will also observe, that the fact that there was any contract on the part of private traders, prior to the cession of Bassa Cove to the Liberian government, is denied by Governor Roberts, in his letter to the American colonization society. But the undersigned cannot think that the substantiation of this fact will be deemed of great importance by her majesty's government.

If the undersigned is in an error in supposing that the correspondence alluded to in the beginning of this note, is already in the possession of her majesty's government, copies of it will be immediately furnished to Lord Aberdeen, on his expressing a wish to that effect.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Lord Aberdeen the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

EDWARD EVERETT.

The EARL OF ABERDEEN, &c. &c.

LORD ABERDEEN TO MR. EVERETT.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 31, 1844.

The undersigned, her majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Everett, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, dated the 30th ultimo, calling the attention of her majesty's government to some discussions which have arisen between the authorities of the settlement of Liberia, on the western coast of Africa, and the officers of her majesty's cruisers on that station. The undersigned had previously received from Mr. Fox the note from Mr. Upshur to that minister, which is referred to by Mr. Everett, and which explained the nature and objects of the settlement of Liberia—a subject upon which her majesty's government had sought information from that of the United States.

The undersigned begs to assure Mr. Everett that her majesty's government highly appreciate the motives which have induced the American Colonization Society to found the settlement of Liberia; nor do they doubt that the growth of that settlement may, under judicious guidance, powerfully contribute to promote the object for which it was established; and the undersigned conceives that he cannot better reply to the representation which Mr. Everett has now been directed to make upon this subject, than by informing him, without reserve, of the tenor of the instructions which have been given to her majesty's naval commanders for their guidance in their communications with the Liberian settlers.

These instructions, which have been issued subsequently to the date of the discussions with the authorities of Liberia, to which Mr. Everett refers, enjoin her majesty's naval commanders, whose duty it is to extend a general protection to British trade on the western coast of Africa, to avoid involving themselves in contention with the local authorities of the Liberian settlements, upon points of uncertain legality. In places to the possession of which British subjects have a legal title, by formal purchase, or cession from the rightful owners of the soil, no foreign authority has, of course, any right to interfere. But in other places, in which no such ostensible right of property exists, great caution is recommended to be observed in the degree of protection granted to British residents, lest, in maintaining the supposed rights of those residents, the equal or superior rights of others should be violated; and at the same time that her majesty's naval commanders afford efficient protection to the British trade against improper assumption of power on the part of the Liberian authorities, they are instructed and enjoined to cultivate a good understanding with the inhabitants of that settlement, and to foster, by friendly treatment of them, such a feeling as may lead the settlers themselves voluntarily to redress whatever grievances may have been the subject of complaint against them.

The undersigned requests Mr. Everett to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

ABERDEEN.

EDWARD EVERETT, Esq. &c. &c.

MR. FOX TO MR. UPSHUR.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1843.

SIR:—I had recently the honor to state to you, verbally, that her majesty's government have, for sometime past, been desirous of ascertaining, authentically, the nature and extent of the connection subsisting between the American colony of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, and the government of the United States.

Certain differences which have arisen, and which, I believe, are still pending, between British subjects trading with Africa on the one hand, and the authorities of Liberia on the other, render it very necessary, in order to avert for the future serious trouble and contention in that quarter, that her majesty's government should be accurately informed what degree of official patronage and protection, if any, the United States government extend to the colony of Liberia; how far, if at all, the United States government recognize the colony of Liberia as a national establishment; and, consequently, how far, if at all, the United States government hold themselves responsible towards foreign countriesf or the acts of the the authorities of Liberia.

It is also very desirable, if the United States government recognize and protect the colony of Liberia, that her majesty's government should be authentically informed what are considered to be the territorial limits of the colony; and, also, by what title the amount of territory so claimed has been acquired. For it appears that (during the last year in particular) the authorities of Liberia have shown a disposition to enlarge very considerably the limits of their territory; assuming, to all appearance quite unjustifiably, the right of monopolizing the trade with the native inhabitants along a considerable line of coast, where the trade had hitherto been free; and thus injuriously interfering with the commercial interests and pursuits of British subjects in that quarter.

It is not for a moment supposed that the United States government would, either directly or indirectly, sanction such proceedings; but, in the case of its becoming necessary to stop the further progress of such proceedings and of such pretensions, it is very desirable, in order, as before mentioned, to avert causes of future dispute and contention, that her majesty's government should be informed whether the authorities of Liberia are themselves alone responsible on the spot for their public acts; or whether, if they are under the protection and control of the United States government, it is to that government that application must be made when the occasions above alluded to may require it.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

HON. ABEL P. UPSHUR, &c. &c.

MR. UPSHUR TO MR. FOX.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 25, 1843.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th of August last, informing me that her majesty's government have for sometime past, been desirous of ascertaining, authentically, the nature and extent of the connection subsisting between the American colony of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, and the government of the United States; and requesting me to give you the desired information.

The colony or settlement of Liberia was established by a voluntary association of American citizens, under the title of the American Colonization Society. Its objects were, to introduce Christianity and promote civilization in Africa; to relieve the slaveholding States from the inconvenience of an increase of free blacks among them; to improve the condition and elevate the character of those blacks themselves, and to present to the slaveholder an inducement to emancipate his slaves, by offering to them an asylum in the country of their ancestors, in which they would enjoy political and social equality. It was not, however, established under the authority of our government, nor has it been recognized as subject to our laws and jurisdiction.

It is believed that the society has confined itself strictly to the professed objects of its association. As an individual enterprise, it has no precedent in the history of the world. The motives which led to it were not those of trade, nor of conquest; the individuals concerned in it promised themselves no personal advantage nor benefit whatever. Their motives were purely philanthropic, and their objects strictly disinterested. In spite of the unexampled difficulties with which they have had to contend, they have, by patience and perseverance, succeeded in placing their colony upon a safe and prosperous footing. It is just beginning to exert, in a sensible degree, its beneficent influences upon the destinies of the African race: and promises, if it be duly sustained, to do much for the regeneration of that quarter of the globe. Hence it has received, as it richly deserves, the respect and sympathy of the whole civilized world. To the United States it is an object of peculiar interest. It was established by our people, and has gone on under the countenance and good offices of our government. It is identified with the success of a great object, which has enlisted the feelings, and called into action the enlarged benevolence, of a large proportion of our people. It is natural, therefore, that we should regard it with greater sympathy and solicitude than would attach to it under other circumstances.

This society was first projected in the year 1816. In 1821 it possessed itself of a territory upon the continent of Africa, by fair purchase of the owners of the soil. For several years it was compelled to defend itself, and unaided, against the native tribes; and succeeded in sustaining itself, only at a melancholy sacrifice of comfort, and a lamentable loss of human lives. No nation has ever complained that it has acquired territory in Africa; but, on the contrary, for twenty-two years it has been allowed, with the full knowledge of *all* nations, to enlarge its borders from time to time, as its safety or its necessities required. It has been regarded as a purely benevolent enterprise, and, with a view to its success, has been tacitly permitted to exercise all the powers of an independent community. It is believed that this license has never been abused, and that the colony has advanced no claims which ought not to be allowed to an infant settlement just struggling into a healthy existence. Its object and motive entitled it to the respect of the strongest powers, and its very weakness gives it irresistible claims to their forbearance. Indeed, it may justly appeal to the kindness and support of all the principal nations of the world, since it has afforded, and still continues to afford, the most important aid in carrying out a favorite measure of their policy.

It is not perceived that any nation can have just reason to complain that this settlement does not confine itself to the limits of its original territory. Its very existence requires that it should extend those limits. Heretofore, this has never been done by arms, so far as I am informed, but always by fair purchases from the natives. In like manner, their treaties with the native princes, whether of trade or otherwise, ought to be respected. It is quite certain that their influence in civilizing and christianizing Africa, in suppressing the slave-trade, and in ameliorating the condition of African slaves, will be worth very little, if they should be restrained at this time in any one of these particulars. Full justice, it is hoped, may be done to England, without denying to Liberia powers so necessary to the safety, the prosperity, and the utility of that settlement, as a philanthropic establishment.

This government does not, of course, undertake to settle and adjust differences which have arisen between British subjects and the authorities of Liberia. Those athorities are responsible for their own acts; and they certainly would not expect the support or countenance of this government in any act of injustice towards individuals or nations. But, as they are themselves nearly powerless, they must rely, for the protection of their own rights, on the justice and sympathy of other powers.

Although no apprehension is entertained that the British government meditates any wrong to this interesting settlement, yet the occasion is deemed a fit one for making known, beyond a simple answer to your inquiries, in what light it is regarded by the government and people of the United States. It is due to her majesty's government, that I should inform you that this government regards it as occupying a peculiar position, and as possessing peculiar claims to the friendly consideration of all Christian powers: that this government will be at all times, prepared to interpose its good offices to prevent any encroachment by the colony upon any just right of any nation; and that it would be very unwilling to see it despoiled of its territory rightfully acquired, or improperly restrained in the exercise of its necessary rights and powers, as an independent settlement.

I pray you to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration. A. P. UPSHUR.

HENRY S. FOX, Esq. &c. &c.

From the Boston Courier.

THE TEXAN RESOLUTIONS.

In the Massachusetts Senate, on the 2d instant, upon the question whether the Senate should concur with the House in the amendment to the Texas resolve, which included the representatives with the senators, Mr. Adams made the following observations:

He said that he should feel obliged to vote against concurrence, but previously to giving his reasons, and as he considered this a test vote of some importance, he should ask that when the question be taken, it be taken by yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were accordingly ordered.

It would doubtless be recollected by the Senate, that this resolution to which the amendment had been made, was not one of those originally reported to the Senate. After the report was presented, and before the subject was acted upon, several individuals, as well in as out of the body, had spoken to him of the great degree of dissatisfaction existing, at the course of the United States Senators from Massachusetts, and of their desire that some notice of it should be taken, if possible, in the resolves. One gentleman had gone so far as to propose that they should be sent to the senators from Vermont, to be presented by them to the Senate of the United States. The senator from Middlesex had done him (Mr. Adams) the favor to consult him before offering any measure here, and the result was the resolution which was now amended, but which, in its original form, had had his entire approbation. He could not agree to it as it now stood, because it meant nothing, and he was not in favor of connecting it with his resolutions, which he hoped did mean something. If it could not be restored to its first shape, he should infinitely prefer to have it stricken out altogether, which might yet be done if the two Houses should persist in their disagreement.

Mr. Adams must, however, be allowed to state his view of the effect of this striking out. There could be no doubt of the existence of a strong feeling of disapprobation of the course of the senators, running from one end of the State to the other. The rejection of the resolution would be construed to mean that the legislature did not share in that feeling, and was prepared to shield these individuals from any censure whatever. Mr. Adams could not agree to stand by this construction. He was in favor of just such an expression of opinion as this was, and of no more. Petitions for more had come in within a few days, and had been referred to the same committee, with two exceptions, that had reported upon the annexation of Texas. He had not been in favor of further action than this now proposed. The resolve offered by the senator from Middlesex was in the following words:

Resolved, That the senators of this commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States, be and they hereby are, desired to use the most zealous and unremitting exertions, to prevent a consummation of the aforesaid unconstitutional project, in the Senate of the Union.

This resolve, had it gone upon the record unamended, would have presented no idea of censure of the senators. It was only when taken in connection with the remarks made both here and in the other branch, that it assumed any such form. It contains simply the expression of a desire that those two individuals, before whom, as members of the Senate of the Union, it had been rumored, (whether justly or not, Mr. Adams could not say,) the question of annexation was about to come, should made a great exertion to resist it. There was thus a peculiar propriety in its application to them, and to none else. But a point had been given to it by the implication which had been voluntarily raised in both branches, that the gentlemen had been heretofore so inactive, as to need stirring up.

Mr. Adams was perfectly ready to express his opinion on this subject, whenever the public interest called for it. Personally, he bore not a particle of ill will to either of the gentlemen. He knew them but slightly, but whatever of intercourse he had had with them, was agreeable. He was ready and glad to accord to them all of credit that could possibly be claimed for them. He had heard with pleasure of a speech lately made by Mr. Bates, upon the important subject of the tariff, which was said to have had a great effect. Yet he must be allowed to notice the striking fact, as recorded in every account of it which he had seen, that this speech had filled friend and foe with surprise, that he should be found capable of making it. Surely, this furnishes a strong commentary upon the history of the four preceding years that he has filled a seat there. So, Mr. Choate had been making a speech upon the subject of the Oregon, marked with all the ability which that gentleman was well known to possess. No one was more ready to concede to Mr. Choate the possession of abilities of the first class, than Mr. Adams was. But, unfortunately, the greater these admissions were, the worse it made the case for them, in his opinion. It was well known that there was one subject which it required the exercise of a great share of moral courage even to allude to in the Senate of the United States. That subject was slavery. Now Massachusetts felt strongly upon it. There could be no mistake about it, for she had for years been passing resolutions in her legislature on the subject. Yet these measures found no support whatever from her senators in Congress. And this very season, a resolve which had been prayed for by sixty-five thousand of her people, and passed by two legislatures unanimously, had met with the most chilling indifference on their part. How this was understood here, we could readily gather from the petitions on our tables. Why, it is only this morning that Mr. Adams had received from the other extremity of the State, a letter on this subject, from a Berkshire gentleman, with whom he had a very slight acquaintance, which says, that on these resolutions, "the senators of Massachusetts were no better than *dead men*." Why is it that those who are admitted to possess abilities, and who have shown their disposition to exert them on other subjects, are as silent and cold as the grave on this?

There was another view of the subject, which Mr. Adams felt it his duty to present. The legislature of Massachusetts owed something to its own character for sincerity in this matter. An impression had got abroad in Washington, that the resolutions of this State were made to subserve a certain political purpose at home. That, as the third party held the balance of power, it was the object of the two others to pass high-toned resolutions, in order to court their votes,—but that there was no wish or intention that they should ever have any meaning out of the limits of the State. Hence, that whether the senators did or did not exert themselves at Washington, in support of them, was not dreamed of as a matter of any consequence here. Now, it must be confessed that the course of the senators, gave some countenance to this story; and the refusal of the legislature to pass this resolution unamended, would go farther to confirm the belief in it. Now Mr. Adams could not quietly submit to the drawing of so injurious an inference against himself. All that he could say was, that the ground which he had assumed last winter, was the result of long and careful reflection, and he was prepared to stand by it now, and in coming time. If, however, the legislature was not so prepared, far better would it be for them to retrace their steps at once, and disavow the doctrines they had twice unanimously voted, than thus to plead guilty to that very charge of cheating abolitionists with professions, which the leading members of that party have been in the habit of bringing against them. Yet, Mr. Adams was not disposed to dwell long upon this topic, in connection with the course of the senators. He felt that he was perhaps so much interested in it, as not to be entirely impartial. This question of the annexation of Texas, stood upon different grounds. There was no reason to believe the senators not cordial here. Now the present resolution seemed to him to present an opening for future exertion, by which they might regain the position they had lost. It said to them, Massachusetts will forget the past, if you will only make a great exertion for the future. It was due to the legislature, to ask for so much, and it was due to the senators, that they have the opportunity to know how much is expected of them.

But the amendment now proposed to be inserted by the House, included the representatives of Massachusetts in the injunction of the resolve. Mr. Adams was not in favor of it, because it urged them to do what he was confident, from the experience of the past, they would do without any urging. He was satisfied with the conduct of all the representatives on this subject. As one of the people of the first district, he was satisfied with the course of his representative. What need, then, of an extraordinary resolve for the purpose of pointing out to them the propriety of a particular course? There could be none. It was suited to the senators, it was not suited to them. He therefore could not vote to include them. If any censure was to be implied, he was unwilling that they should share it who had not deserved it.

The issue was now completely made. Mr. Adams regretted that it had been so broadly made before the people as by this amendment, but it could not now be helped. He should submit with perfect cheerfulness to the decision, whatever it might be, feeling that he had done all in his power to acquit himself of what he believed to be his duty.

From the New-York Evangelist.

CHURCH ACTION ON SLAVERY.

First Presbyterian Church of Annsville.

At a meeting of the First Presbyterian church of Annsville, held December 22d, 1843, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously passed:

Whereas, the system of American slavery is at war with heaven, and the dearest rights, interests, and privileges of its victims; and whereas, it is the duty of the Church of Christ, to openly condemn public sins; and whereas, the last general assembly of our church referred this subject to the action of the lower judicatories; therefore,

Resolved, That we will not invite to our church fellowship, to our pulpit, or the table of the Lord, the determined slaveholder.

J. B. JERVIS, *Pastor.*

Congregational Church in Otisco, N. Y.

At a regular meeting of the Congregational church, in Otisco, N. Y. February 7th, 1844, the fol-

lowing preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, as the subject of American slavery is exciting much interest both at home and abroad, we feel it to be an imperative duty, as a Church of Christ, and under the influence of gospel principles, freely to express our views and feelings on this important subject. Therefore,

Resolved, That we view the system of American slavery, as a great moral and political evil, a foul stain upon our national character, at variance with the principles of our most holy religion, contrary to the genius and principles of our republican government, and to the principles of civil and religious liberty, subversive of the best interests of our beloved country, and particularly injurious to the prosperity and happiness of the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That it is our candid and deliberate opinion, that such a system of oppression and iniquity is a crime against God and man, and should be repented of and forsaken.

Resolved, That since the Lord has commanded churches to admonish each other forasmuch as the day of the Lord is approaching, therefore we beseech all such as are implicated in the sin of slavery to repent, and come out of such wickedness, for holiness alone becomes the house of the Lord.

Resolved, That we disclaim the use of carnal and unlawful measures for its removal, as having a tendency to increase the evil by exasperating the feelings, and hardening the heart of the slaveholder, and thereby riveting the chains of the slave the more firmly.

Resolved, That our reliance is rather upon the clear exhibition of the truth spoken in love, and upon earnest prayer to God, that he will lead to the adoption of the best measures for its speedy and peaceful overthrow.

Resolved, That while we commiserate the condition of the slave, and remember those that are in bonds as bound with us, we will meet the erring masters in the spirit of the gospel, and say unto them, "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye have a Master in heaven," and that there is no respect of persons with Him; and while we bear our faithful testimony against slavery, we will do it in the language of entreaty and remonstrance.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the New-York Evangelist, New-York Observer, and Liberty Press, (Utica) with a request for their publication.

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Presbytery of Buffalo.

It appears from our records that there has been, during a succession of years, decided, fearless, and *unanimous* presbyterial action in opposition to slavery, and that this action has been prosecuted till the present time. Your committee, however, are of opinion that the present crisis of the anti-slavery movement, demands of this presbytery an advance upon former action. The committee therefore, concur in recommending the following:

Resolved, That this presbytery decidedly re-affirms its former declaration, touching American slavery, *by which we mean the holding of men as property, for the purposes of gain.*

Resolved, That the holding of slaves, as an aggravated immorality, should subject those involved in its guilt, to the exemplary discipline, and in cases of incorrigible impenitence, to the highest censures of the church.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the ministers and licentiates of this body, to open their mouths for the dumb, and defend their rights on all proper occasions.

Resolved, That there is nothing in the constitution and present state of the Presbyterian church, that justifies the secession of honest friends of the slave from her communion, and we earnestly warn the churches against all efforts, from whatever quarter they may arise, tending to disorder, schism, and disorganization.

TIMOTHY STILLMAN, *Std. Clk.*

PETITIONS PRESENTED BY JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Hinshaw, Seth, and citizens of the State of Indiana, against the annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Chapin, Willard, and citizens of Ashtabula county amend the Constitution, abolish property representation, or to dissolve. Judiciary.

Herbert, Jacob, and legal voters of Austinsburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio, against the American slave-trade. Excluded by the Speaker.

Hawley, C. K. and legal voters of Austinsburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio, against any rule limiting the right of petition. Judiciary.

Chaffee, Hosea R. and citizens of Woodstock, Connecticut. 1. Abolish slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia and territories; 2. To admit neither Florida, nor any new State whose constitution tolerates slavery; 3. Measures for amending the Constitution to abolish slavery, or to release the people of each State from sustaining it; 4. To form diplomatic and commercial relations with the republic of Hayti. Excluded by decision of the Speaker, sustained on appeal by the House as within the rule.

Hibbart, Joel B. and citizens of Cortland county, New-York, against the annexation of Texas, or any new State, whose constitution tolerates slavery. Foreign affairs.

Secor, P. S. and citizens of the State of Illinois, to repeal the 21st rule. Laid on the table.

Sperey, Levinus, and citizens of Illinois, to repeal the 21st rule. Laid on the table.

Dobbins, Robert B. and inhabitants of Illinois, against the annexation of Texas, and ask to be heard by a committee. Foreign affairs.

Tappan, Arthur, chairman of a meeting at Brooklyn, against the slave representation. Judiciary.

Green, Thomas C. and inhabitants of Saratoga, against the annexation of Texas. Judiciary.

Ames, Julius R. and inhabitants of Albany county, against the annexation of Texas.

Wileman, Mahlon, and citizens of Ohio, measures to absolve the citizens of Ohio from all participation in support of slavery. Judiciary.

Thomas, Jacob, and citizens of Ohio, same prayer. Judiciary.

Stone, Jasper, and citizens of Roxboro, Massachusetts: 1. Immediately abolish slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia and the territories, and the slave-trade between the States; 2. Neither Florida nor any other new State be admitted whose constitution tolerates slavery; 3 Abolish slavery, or exonerate the people of each State from all obligation to assist in sustaining it; 4. Diplomatic and commercial relations with Hayti. Excluded by rule.

Moore, William, and the people of Ohio, abolish all laws sanctioning slavery. Excluded by rule.

Gray, Smith, and citizens of Walpole, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, to abolish property representation, or extend it.

Wileman, Mahlon, citizens of Ohio, discard movements for the annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Berry, Samuel, and citizens of Ohio, discard movements for the annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Thomas, Jacob, and citizens of Ohio, discard movements for the annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Wright, R. N. and citizens of Boone county, Illinois, remonstrance against the annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Bishop, David, and citizens of Ohio, discard movements for the annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Warren, James H. and citizens of Illinois, remonstrance against the annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Losey, Lucretia H. and citizens of Illinois, remonstrance against the annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Ballard, Joshua, and voters of Cortland county, New-York, to repeal all laws authorizing the sale in the District of Columbia, of persons for jail fees. Judiciary.

Williams, Daniel, and citizens of Cayuga county, New-York, to cut off the slave representation. Judiciary.

Wallace, John, and citizens of Muskingum county, Ohio, amendment of the Constitution, representation and free population. Select committee on the subject.

Woodruff, George H. and citizens of Illinois, remonstrance against the annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Hubbard, William G. and inhabitants of Illinois, protest against the annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Talcott, Sylvester, and citizens of Winnebago county, Illinois, to relieve the condition of slaves. Submitted to Speaker; excluded by rule.

Baldwin, Samuel, and citizens of Ohio, discard all movements to annex Texas. Foreign affairs.

Baldwin, Samuel, and citizens of Ohio, absolve citizens of Ohio from all participation in support of the continuance of slavery in the United States and territories. Judiciary.

Edgerton, Walter, and citizens of Indiana, against the annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Read, Rowland T. and citizens of Indiana, against the annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Holmes, Nathaniel, and citizens of Provincetown, Massachusetts: 1 Abolish slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia and territories, and the internal slave-trade; 2. Neither Florida nor any new slave State to be admitted; 3. Amend the Constitution to abolish slavery or to exonerate the people of the States from obligation to aid in sustaining it; 4. To establish intercouse with Hayti. Excluded by rule.

Thurman, Richardson, jr. and inhabitants of Clinton and Essex, New-York, to abolish slavery and the slave-trade, wherever Congress have jurisdiction. Excluded.

Arnold, Sarah Ann, and women of Clinton county, New-York, same prayer. Excluded.

Barton, Eliza L. and women of Clinton county, New-York, to abolish slavery and the slave-trade, in the District of Columbia. Excluded.

Barker, Ruth, and women of Clinton county, New-York, Peru, same prayer. Excluded.

Halleck, Earle, and inhabitants of Clinton county, New-York, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Excluded.

Barker, Ruth, and women of Peru, Clinton county, New-York, to prohibit domestic slave-trade. Excluded.

Barton, Eliza L. and women of Clinton county, New-York, to prohibit the slave-trade between the States. Excluded.

Hoag, Pliny E. and men and women of Clinton county, New-York, to prohibit domestic slave-trade. Excluded.

Story, Rachael, and women of Clinton county, New-York, to prohibit domestic slave-trade. Excluded.

Thayer, Eliphaz, and citizens of Braintree, Massachusetts, against the annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Thomas, John, and voters of Cortland county, New-York, to abolish slave representation. Select committee on Massachusetts resolutions.

Jay, John, and citizens of New-York, to prohibit United States officers from aiding to capture fugitive slaves. In hands of Speaker.

Edward, Joseph, of Salem, Essex county, Massachusetts, to forbid the employment of slaves in and about the capitol. Committee on public buildings and public grounds.

Conant, A. H. and citizens of Illinois, against annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Crocker, Russel, and inhabitants of Lake county, Illinois, against annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Merrick, J. R. and inhabitants of Montgomery, against annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

New-York, citizens of, against annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Ohio, citizens of, three, against annexation of Texas to the Union. Foreign affairs.

Pennsylvania, citizens of McKean county, to rescind 21st rule. Select on rules.

Pennsylvania, citizens of McKean county, against annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Citizens of Nantucket, diplomatic relations with Hayti. Foreign affairs.

Pennsylvania, citizens of McKean county, independence of Hayti. Foreign affairs.

Copeland, Thomas G. and inhabitants of Cortland county, New-York, amendment of the Constitution, abolish slave representation.

Jesap, George G. and citizens of Palmyra, Wayne county, New-York, admendment Constitution, abolish slave representation.

Hall, John C. C. and citizens of Maryland, law for the recovery of fugitive slaves.

Pinney, H. D. and citizens of Tioga county, New-York, amendment Constitution, slave representation.

Wright, Winthrop, and inhabitants of Will county, Illinois, against annexation of Texas.

Lincoln, Jairus, and citizens of Hingham, Massachusetts. 1. To abolish slavery and slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and the territories, and inter-State slave-trade. 2. Not to admit Florida, or any other slave State. 3. Amend the Constitution to abolish slavery, or to exonerate the people of each State from sustaining. 4. To establish diplomatic and commercial relations with Hayti. Excluded.

Alden, Isaac, and citizens of East Bridgewater, Masssachusetts, same as above. Excluded.

Pratt, Mino, and citizens of West Roxbury, Massachusetts, same as above. Excluded.

Green, Beriah, and citizens of Whitestown, New-York, to secure to the people the rights of the Declaration of Independence. Excluded.

Joslyn, A. J. and citizens of Illinois, Warnersville, remonstrance against annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

McConnell, James, and citizens of Bakerstown, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, remonstrance against annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Archer, S. M. and citizens of Indiana, against annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Woods, Samuel H. and citizens of Indiana, against annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Beals, E. S. and citizens of Weymouth, Massachusetts, same as above. Excluded.

Conger, Hanford, and citizens of Wyoming county, New-York, amendment Constitution, representation of free population. Select committee on Massachusetts resolutions.

Darling, Joshua H. and citizens of Wyoming county, New-York, same as above.

Pickett, Ammina, and inhabitants of Jefferson, Wiskonsan, slavery and slave-trade in District of Columbia, and against annexation of Texas. Excluded.

John Guthrie, and citizens of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, acknowledgment of God, submission to the Lord Jesus Christ, &c. Question of reception raised and laid on the table, and petition not received.

Citizens of Philadelphia, *in favor* of the annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Citizens of Logan and Champaign counties, Ohio, against annexation of Texas. Foreign affairs.

Citizens of the State of New-York, for the adoption of measures to procure the release of certain American prisoners in Van Dieman's Land. Foreign affairs.

Citizens of Massachusetts, for the repeal of the spirit ration law in the navy. Naval affairs.

Citizens of Illinois, for repeal of all laws within the District of Columbia, whereby free citizens of the United States are rendered liable to oppression. Committee of the whole on Union.

Van Horn, Edward, and citizens of Harrison county, Ohio, in relation to the case of John L. Brown, a prisoner in Fairfield district, South Carolina. Judiciary.

Stevens, A. G. and citizens of New-York and United States, appropriation for slaveholding officers. Retrenchment.

Lorenzo Mabbet, and 143 other citizens of Erie county, New-York, praying that representation may be based upon free population. Referred to the select committee on Massachusetts resolution.

TO FARMINGTON MONTHLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.

Dear Friends:—After long, earnest, and careful deliberation, I come to the conclusion that I can no longer, consistently, remain a member of your Society.

I am impelled to take this step—

1st. Because your Society stands, as a Society, directly in the way of efforts now making to liberate THREE MILLIONS of our BRETHREN, who are held in bondage as chattel slaves. You do this by closing your doors against those who wish to plead in their behalf, even though he be a fugitive who had escaped to tell of their wrongs, while you have admitted *Indian warriors* to plead the cause of the *red* men—thus showing that you are bowing down to the wicked and corrupt public sentiment around you, which despises the negro on account of caste, and not of color;—by lifting up your voices against those who are pleading for their deliverance;—by neglecting to act with others, who are laboring peacefully to effect their emancipation, under the bigoted, sectarian admonition, to "keep in the quiet," and to "keep out of the mixture," while you make no objection to Friends becoming partners in business with those who are not members, for the purpose of amassing wealth, by trading largely in the products of slave labor;—by your standing in full fellowship with those societies, which forbid men to speak in your meetings against oppression, and violently ejecting them from their houses, and prosecuting them in a court of law for so doing, and neglecting to raise any voice of remonstrance against such proceedings;—by allowing your members, unreproved, to cast their votes for those who hold men in slavery, for the important offices of the country;—and by your general condemnation of the anti-slavery movements of every kind, while you neglect to take any efficient action on the subject in your Society.

2d. Because, on the subject of temperance, you have pursued nearly the same course as on anti-slavery, which has a tendency to retard the progress of this glorious cause.

3d. Because, as a general thing, you are sustaining the great system of murder, butchery, and blood, carried on by this military government, by voting for commanders-in-chief of the army and navy of the State and nation—while you would excommunicate a young man who should vote for a corporal;—by entering freely into political contests, and "mixing" in disputes of elections;—and by appealing to the strong arm of the law, in cases of disagreement with neighbors, which is only an appeal to the military force.

4th. Because you recognize a *man-made ministry* as having a privilege above others, to speak in your houses, and have *men* to sit in judgment as to whether they shall be allowed to speak or not; thus constituting, to all intents and purposes, an *ordained man-made ministry.*

5th. Because the rules of your Society forbid progression—setting bounds and rules by which members shall be governed—forbidding them to progress beyond those bounds, under penalty of excommunication—which has a tendency to make men strongly sectarian in their character, and more or less slaves to the opinions of others.

6th. Because I have seen it my duty to bear a testimony against slavery, war, intemperance, priestcraft, and sectarianism; and, while doing so, have been met with the mortifying truth, that I was in unity with a Society that sanctioned *all* these evils.

I have long remained a member, hoping to see the Society progress to a better, purer, nobler position; but I have become fully convinced that it is not in the nature of sectarian organizations thus to progress; and for these, among other reasons, (which reasons, I request, may be given to the meeting in full,) I have concluded to request that you consider me no longer a member of your Society.

ELIAB W. CAPRON.

Walworth, February 20th, 1844.

Communications.

LETTER FROM CONNECTICUT.

TORRINGFORD, Thursday, March 14, 1844.

This day I attended the meeting of the Litchfield County Anti-Slavery Society, held at Bakerville. The morning was mostly occupied in hearing reports from branch societies. Meeting adjourned to the Union church, in that place, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Met according to adjournment. Meeting was opened by prayer and followed by singing; after which addresses were made, by Mr. Baulch, from Harwinton, Mr. Birge, from Torringford, (who has lived in the northern part of Illinois for the last seven years, where, to use his own language, "he has seen hundreds of flying fugitives escaping from republican Christian America, to take refuge in Queen Victoria's dominions!") and Mr. Scoville, from Harwinton. They were followed by S. M. Booth, State agent of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society.—Most of the remarks were of a political character. The last-mentioned speaker, in particular, remarked upon the subject of anti-slavery progress, in its political aspects at considerable length. Remarks having been made by Mr. Birge, upon the sentiments of Dr. Nelson, as to the sense in which the northern church and clergy, as a body, sustained slavery in the United States, I rose to make an explanation of the sense in which I understood Dr. Nelson to charge the Church and clergy at the North, with the guilt of sustaining slavery; which, as nearly as I remember, was in substance as follows:

"The Church at the North, on the authority of Dr. Nelson, sustains and defends slavery, not (as a general rule) from the Bible, but by passing resolutions censuring their abolition brethren, and by continuing in fellowship with southern pro-slavery churches, instead of rebuking them for their glaring hypocrisy, whilst the southern church as a body, claim to support the system of slavery on the authority of the Bible; thus throwing around them an effectual shield against the attacks of the abolitionists; leading them, when attacked by the abolitionists, to reply with an air of triumph, 'We believe slavery to be a Bible institution; but if slaveholding is a sin in the sight of God, and is so viewed by the Church at the North, disconnected as they are with slavery, and standing as they do in a position to judge impartially in the case, why do they not tell us so? We should then believe.' Is it indeed a fact, said I, that the Church and clergy at the North, do, by their weight of character and influence, *hold* nearly 3,000,000 of their fellow-countrymen in slavery? In what an unenviable, what a fearful position do they now *stand.*

Here I was interrupted, by a request from Esquire Mills to the chair, that I might give place to Mr. Booth as the time had far advanced, and as the audience were wishing to hear him what time remained. I remarked that I was prepared to pass to the subject of progress, and confine the rest of my remarks to that, which was the chief design I had in occupying the floor when I rose; and also, that I would briefly state what I had to offer on that subject, in the space of about two minutes.

Mr. North rose and remarked, that he presumed Mr. C. did not understand that the other speakers [above named] were to speak first in order, after which opportunity would be given him.

Mr. C.—Certainly not. I understand that Mr. Booth is to occupy the floor last, as reads the order of exercises adopted for this meeting when it was opened.

Mr. Booth said he did not wish to preclude the privilege of another in speaking.

Here a moment of suspense, a demur from the audience ensued, and I sat down.

Mr. B. being called upon by the chair, [Deacon W.] evidently with considerable reluctance, took the floor, to the great satisfaction of the Third Party sentiment of the audience, and addressed them as before stated, but evidently shortened his remarks to give me an opportunity to finish what I had to say. Upon which I rose to conclude my remarks.

This occasioned great uneasiness among the audience, and a few went out.

Some one proposed that the meeting be closed with prayer, and at the request of the chair, the Rev. B. Emerson, of Torringford, made the concluding prayer. The meeting adjourned to Torringford, the second Thursday in April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Thus was the freedom of speech, in the minority of one against five, trampled under foot, at the Union church at Bakerville, this day, for the sole purpose of advancing third party interests. Under these circumstances (thought I) what can I—what ought I to do—to suffer.

As the prayer concluded, I deliberately made up my mind to address a few words to such as might be disposed to listen. In the meantime a considerable portion of the audience retired, apparently without making needless disturbance, and a smaller portion lingered behind to hear with becoming attention, (considering the circumstances,) and a few with fixed attention. By the time I had finished what I intended to say, order was in a good degree restored; and I found myself addressing an audience, most of which were standing in the back part of the house, eager to catch the sentiments which fell from my lips, on account of the interest which the novelty of my subject had evidently awakened in their minds.

As near as I can recollect, I addressed them in the following words, commencing with that oft repeated but most remarkable and solemn declaration of our Saviour: "'He that hath ears to hear let him hear.' And all the true friends of liberty present [meaning liberty in its largest, highest sense,] will hear me offer the few things I have to say; and all in this assembly who will not hear me are not the true friends of liberty, be their professions what they may.

"In speaking upon the subject of progress, then, as it relates to the anti-slavery enterprise, I would call your attention, for the sake of illustration, to the different stages of progress in the temperance movement, from its commencement up to this time.

"In the first stage may be noticed, [though it be a seeming absurdity.]

1st. The '*moderate use* of intoxicating drinks,' as an infallible antidote for the evils of intemperance.

2d Stage. The 'pledge of total abstinence from the use of distilled spirit,' as the infallible remedy for the evils of drunkenness.

"3d stage, and *last* but not *least*. The pledge of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, [except for medicinal purposes,] as the only safe remedy against the ravages of intemperance. And what have been the results of taking this high ground, I need not say. I need not stop to refer this enlightened audience to the existence, the origin, or the efficiency of the 'Washington Society,' which has made men from the gutter the most powerful and successful agents in carrying forward the cause of temperance.

"Now, what was the origin of the anti-slavery enterprise? upon what principle did it first proceed? It commenced:

"1st. Upon the principle of *gradual*, not immediate, emancipation.

"2d Stage, may be said to be the advocacy of the great doctrine of immediate emancipation. And this is the principle in theory upon which we have here assembled this day. But we need to take another step, [3d step,] in order that we may carry out in practice what we have already adopted in theory; and this leads us to the contemplation of the 3d and last, but not least important stage of progress in our glorious enterprise:

"Let us, therefore, as the true self-sacrificing friends of the suffering slave, see that our future practice be an exact literal fulfillment of one of the most sublime prophecies of John: 'The merchants of the earth shall weep and mourn over her: for *no man* buyeth their merchandise any more.' Rev. c. 18, v. 11; and also read verses 12, 24: 'Now, when the great body of abolitionists shall adopt, and practically live up to this great principle of not buying the products of unrequited labor, we may calculate, with a moral certainty, upon a movement among slaveholders themselves, not less wonderful in its origin, not less powerful and effective in its operation, nor less glorious in its results than the Baltimorean movement of the evening of the 2d of April, 1840. This is the gist of what I had to say.

J. C. CLEAVELAND.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE!—There is another paper published in this city, called the New-York Standard, and letters and papers intended for us, often get miscarried to that office. Our friends and correspondents will please be sure and direct to us, as the *Anti-Slavery* Standard.

LETTERS OF THE LATE BISHOP ENGLAND,

Addressed to the Honorable John Forsyth, on the subject of slavery.

This is a republication, in a volume of 156 pages, of letters written by the late Bishop of Charleston, S. C. to Mr. Forsyth, between September and April, 1840–1. It is a great gun, recharged to batter not only at the rights of the slave, but also at the liberties of the country; but if it does not *burst* and spread destruction and dismay among the party who have got it up, we greatly mistake the quality of the stuff it is made of. The stuff is *hard* enough, but its parts lack cohesion.

It opens with a short introductory notice, by William George Reed, of whom we know nothing, and say it. We acknowledge our indebtedness to him for some melancholy mirth; for although the prevailing sentiment excited by his lament over Mr. O'Connell, was a feeling of fun, it was a little tinged with sympathy for the unaffected embarrassment and distress of the individual. The sin of O'Connell, in enfolding within his philanthropy the whole human brotherhood, does not arouse Mr. Read to expressions of hatred and contempt, but only of tender regret. It resembles more the moving ditty of a despairing lover, than the fierce defiance of the redoubtable sons of chivalry. Mr. O'Connell has been inaccessible to bribery and threats, and now they are trying to come paddy over him with a bit of blarney. Witness the following, which is, *literatim*, the concluding sentence of the introduction:

And to *Him*, who, forgetful of much that might and ought to have moved him to forbearance, could turn aside, unprovoked, from baying the British Lion, to scatter "arrows, firebrands and death" among his most sincere and disinterested well-wishers, this little volume should seem a sad "*memento!*" from the grave of his noblest friend—whose intention it was, as himself assured me, (when last my guest in the fall of 1841,) that if God permitted him to conclude his essay, it should be

DEDICATED TO DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Cruel tidings! Unhappy O'Connell! He will hear of this "*blushing* honor" only to know of its loss! Ah, me, why did you not, thou messenger of wo, conceal the dismal tale?

"He that is robbed, not wanting what he's lost,
Let him not know it, and he's not robbed at all."

Mr. O'Connell will feel as piteously as Pyramus, when he found the empty robe of his Thisbe.

The design of the letters is to refute the charge which Mr. Forsyth had imputed to Catholics and the Pope, "of loving their neighbors as themselves." The Bishop of Charleston repels with suitable sensibility the calumny that Catholic Christians ever thought of doing or teaching others to "do as we would have them do to ourselves."

The original *Latin* of the Pope's letter is given with an English version. This version, like every *American* one which we have seen, is essentially erroneous. For example, the Pope speaks of the great fact that when pagan superstitions were done away, and the manners of rude nations softened by the benign influence of faith in Christ, working by love, slaves ceased to be held by most of the Christian nations; and he then proceeds to speak of the traffic in negroes, as having subsequently sprung up among the same nations, from a sordid love of gold. The error of the American translations is, that the important fact that Christianity did once abolish slavery—i. e. Roman or chattel slavery—is entirely lost in the translation; and the modern slave-trade, and the slavery of Africans, are made to appear as a mere continuation of an ancient servitude that was never interrupted! We shall see in the sequel, that this suppression, by a false translation, of the allusion to one of the greatest achievements of Christianity, has an important bearing on the argument of Bishop England. It *was* an ancient canon of the Roman Catholic Church, that every *Christian* was a *freeman*; and so faithfully was the doctrine handed down, that Massachusetts and Virginia, in authorizing by their colonial laws the introduction and sale of men, expressly confine it "to heathens." Hence it was, that an impression prevailed so long throughout the slave regions of America, that a slave, on becoming a Christian—i. e. on receiving baptism, the symbol of the Christian faith—became FREE. In fact, to put a stop to the discontent and danger growing out of this just inference, Virginia passed an act that slaves, becoming Christians, and receiving the rite of baptism, should not thereby become free, but be deemed slaves as before. So late as the year 1770, we find a West India slave [Gustavus Vasa] in London, asserting his right to be free, on the ground that he was a Christian, and had been baptized; so tenaciously, and, as it were, with a life and death grasp, did the slaves hold on upon the idea, remotely derived from the ancient canon of the Catholic Church, (that all Christian men were freemen,) and hypocritically and inconveniently recognized, both by Catholics and Protestants, in the earliest laws authorizing slavery in America. We commend to the consideration of our contemporaries, both in the North and South, the fact of the intensity and universality of the sentiment among slaves in the New World, that they were entitled, on becoming Christians, and being baptized, to become free—as an ample refutation of the absurd and impious falsehood that slaves do not wish for freedom, and would not take it!

We feel it to be indispensable on this occasion of meeting with a second American translation of the apostolical letter, which *effaces* a main feature of the document, to bring the point separately and distinctly before the public. The following is the original of the passage to which we refer, together with so much of the context as is necessary to the understanding of the passage:

Sane cum primum diffundi coepit Evangelium, senserunt alleviari plurimum apud Christianos conditionem suam miseri illi, qui tanto tunc numero bellorum præsertim occasione in servitutem durissimam deveniebant. Inspirati enim a divino Spiritu Apostoli servos quidem ipsos docebant obedire dominis carnalibus sicut Christo, et facere voluntatem Dei ex animo; dominis vero præcipiebant ut bene erga servostagerent, et quod justum est et æquum eis præstarent, ac remitterent minas, scientes quia illorum et ipsorum Dominus est in cœlis, et personarum acceptio non est apud Eum. Universim vero cum sincera erga omnes caritas Evagelii Lege summopere commendaretur, et Christus Dominus declarasset habiturum se tamquam factum aut denegatum sibi ipsi quidquid benignitatis et misericordiæ minimis et indigentibus præstitum aut negatum fuisset facile inde contigit nedum ut Christiani servos suos præsertim Christianos veluti fratrum loco haberent sed etiam ut proniores essent ad illos qui mererentur libertate donandos; quod quidem occasione imprimis Paschalium Solemnium fieri consuevisse indicat Gregorius Nyssenus. Nec defuerunt qui ardentiore caritate excitati *se ipsos in vincula conjecerunt ut alios redimerent*; quorum multos se novisse testatur Apostolicus Vir idemque sanctissimæ recordationis Præcessor Noster Clemens I. *Igitur progressu temporis Ethnicarum superstitionum caligine plenius dissipata, et rudiorum quoque populorum moribus Fidei per Caritatem operantis beneficio mitigatis, res eo tandem devenit ut jam a pluribus sæculis nulli apud plurimas Christianorum gentes servi habeantur.* Verum dolentes admodum dicimus, fuerunt subinde ex ipso Fidelium numero qui sordidoris lucri cupidine turpiter obcæcati in dissitis remotisque Terris Indos, Nigritas, miserosve alios in servitutem redigere, seu instituto amplitatoque commercio eorum; qui captivi facti ab aliis fuerant, indignum horum facinus juvare non dubitarent.

TRANSLATION.

Verily, when the light of the Gospel first began to be shed abroad, those wretched beings, who at that time fell in so great numbers, particularly by reason of wars, into the cruellest bondage, felt their condition greatly alleviated with Christians. For the Apostles, inspired by the Divine spirit, taught indeed the very slaves to be obedient to masters according to the flesh, as unto Christ, and to do from the heart the will of God; but upon masters, they enjoined that they should deal well by slaves, and should give to them what is just and equal, and forbear threatening, knowing that their, and their own God is in the Heavens, and that with Him there is no respect of persons. But since a sincere love towards all men, is invariably and mightily commended in the law of the Gospel, and Christ the Lord, hath declared that he would hold as done, or denied to himself, whatsoever act of kindness and compassion should be done or denied to the poorest and the least; it plainly followed thence, not only that Christians should consider their slaves, particularly Christian slaves, as brothers, but also should rather incline to emancipate those who are deserving; which indeed Gregory of Nyssa indicates that it was the custom to do, the first thing, at the Festivals of the Resurrection. Nor were there wanting those who, animated by a more ardent love, subjected themselves to bonds that they might ransom others, of which that Apostolical man of most sacred memory, Our Predecessor Clement I. declares that he had known many examples. *Therefore, in process of time, when the darkness of the gentile superstitions was more completely dissipated, and the morals of the ruder nations, by the benign effects of Faith working by Love, were meliorated, it came to pass at length, that already for several ages, in most Christian nations, no slaves were held.* But with deep sorrow we say, that after this, there were some from the very number of Believers who, being shamefully blinded by the lust of sordid lucre, in scattered and remote territories, did not hesitate to reduce wretched Indians, Negroes, and others to slavery, or by instituting and enlarging the traffic in those who had been made captive by others, to become accessary to their horrible crime.

Now we affirm, and challenge, examination of the passage, that the sentence in italics refers to the entire abolition of chattel or Roman slavery in the 12th century, about three hundred years before modern chattel or negro slavery commenced. Let us see now how the passage is translated in this Bishop's book:

Therefore, in the course of time, the darkness of pagan superstitions being more fully dissipated, and the morals, also, of the ruder nations being softened by means of faith working by charity, the matter progressed so far *that now for many ages, no slaves can be held among many Christian nations.*

The concluding clause we pronounce to be either a singular blunder, or a sheer imposition upon the American people.

But it will be demanded, what motive was there for imposture in the case? There was this motive, to get rid, in a document which must go before the whole American people, *slaveholders* and all, and especially before the honest and kind-hearted *Irish*, of the stinging memento that slavery was once totally abolished throughout Christendom, in *avowed obedience to the gospel of Christ.* This fact, recalled to the consideration of Christians by so eminent an authority, would not fail to excite and alarm many devout persons, of all sects, and lead to earnest inquiry, and more or less to ultimate emancipation.—Therefore, as we must presume, it was that the true meaning was suppressed, or in other words, a forgery committed.

(*To be continued.*)

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1844.

We have at last some light upon the whereabouts of Henderson, the new special minister from Texas. The *Richmond Enquirer*, always well informed of that which ought not to be, states that he has been at the *hermitage*, whence he would depart on the 15th instant for this city. There we have it! Gen. Jackson is still, (what I have never for a moment doubted,) the soul of the foul conspiracy for securing an eternal slave supremacy in this country, by the stealing of Texas. You will have seen his letter published in the Globe this week. It is brought out as an offset to Webster's. It is calculated strongly to excite the country, and to precipitate events. We shall not much, if any longer, be compelled to fight with "a pestilence walking in darkness." The Senate will undoubtedly reject the treaty, but there is a danger beyond that. If the Accident finds, by the vote on the treaty, that there is an *absolute* majority of the Senate in its favor, there is much reason to apprehend that an attempt will be made to carry the measure by a legislative act, which mode will have the advantage of requiring but a bare majority of each House. There is in reserve a third method, if both the above fail, and that is one suggested and recommended in Walker's wretched and corrupt reply to the Carroll county, Kentucky committee, viz: annexation by acts of the legislatures of the adjoining States, *Louisiana* and *Arkansas.* This would be virtually the formation of a new southwestern confederacy, a matter now freely discussed in the conversations of members, and in the *Spectator*, the "peculiar" southern organ in this city.

There is an assertion in Gen. Jackson's letter, which, if not either made by a man of unsound mind and memory, or to a people party-mad, would be deemed so audacious and reckless, as utterly to destroy his credit with the country, or with any honest man. He boasts that he stands, and has *always* stood, on the Roman policy of enlarging the territory of the republic, but never yielding an inch of it. I will not pause to examine the moral turpitude, nor political weakness of this vile but seductive doctrine, seductive I mean to the ambitious, the rapacious, the "blood and carnage," the buccaneer, the brigand, "the spoils," in one word, the *Texan* portion of our population, whether it be here or beyond the Sabine. In another place, I shall have occasion to present and discuss fully the question at which we have arrived in our history, viz: whether we shall run the career of a nation of robbers, of bloody, rapacious, remorseless pagan Rome, to be covered in the sequel, like her, with the rank tetter of corruption, and cursed with a military despotism, or whether we shall aim to be a just, humane, improving, free, and *Christian* people. This question is soon to be settled, and *our* future determined. That a large majority of those, who live and *wish to live* by a system of violence and rapacity, truly *Roman* and *heathenish* in its character and origin, should struggle to push this great nation, with all its bright hopes and high capacities, irrevocably upon such a career, ought to surprise no one. Thank heaven there is now a fair prospect, though not a certainty, that we shall not be pushed into the way which "leads down to the chambers of death," but shall, if we enter it at all, do so upon full consideration and deliberate discussion. This vast theme cannot be approached without "unborn ages crowding on the soul." Besides all this, the treaty by which Gen. Jackson now alledges that Texas was lost, and our country basely dismembered, was submitted to *him* by Mr. Adams, according to the direction of Mr. Monroe, for the General's opinion of the propriety of ratifying it; and, after deliberate examination, he expressed his entire approbation of it! This was stated by Mr. Adams, in the House of Representatives, several years ago; and immediately and unqualifiedly *denied* by Jackson; but on the next morning Mr. Adams produced his *journal*, wherein he had entered the fact, at the time, under the proper date! To return to the counsellor of national crime and ruin.

So far from its being true that Gen. Jackson has acted upon this Roman policy, as he now boasts, he urged with all his official power and personal influence, the acceptance of the award of the king of Holland, by which 2,000,000 acres of the territory of Maine and Massachusetts were to be *given* to Great Britain; and that, too, without the consent or knowledge of the *people* of either State, and without even a notice to the *government* of the latter State. This cession was to have been made without any *equivalents* to this nation, or to those States, and we, the American republic, instead of getting ample pay, as we did by the Ashburton treaty, from Great Britain, were to be taxed to pay Maine for her *soil.* A secret convention was hugger-muggered between Gen. Jackson and two or three violent and intriguing Jackson men, under the name of commissioners from Maine, by which this great wrong was to have been consummated! Moreover, the warmest friends of Jackson in the Senate voted to ratify the award, and these secret arrangements for its execution. The reader will see Gen. Jackson's letter in another column,* and will compare these facts, (which are derived from the records of the Senate,) with the false, infatuated, and wicked vaunting therein of *Roman* patriotism. This nation ought, as one man, to pronounce the word of loathing and horror at this fiendish advice.

I have just learned that the debt of Texas is about *ten millions* of dollars; that the stock is chiefly owned in the United States, and has been selling at *ten cents* on the dollar, but that it has *lately* risen to *fifteen cents.* Moreover, Senator *Walker*, the author of the insidious and specious pamphlet, above-mentioned, has been recently offered *forty thousand dollars* for his *Texas land scrip*, and has refused it. Behold what hands are holding the destinies of our country! Is it not fearful? I learn further, that the late Mr. *Gilmer* was not only a holder of Texan *land scrip*, as I stated a year ago, but also that *he had invested in it all that he was worth, and a great deal more*; and that the late Mr. *Upshur* was also deep in the same speculation. I always *supposed* this, but I never till now could get at positive information on the subject. For a close and accurate history of Upshur's connection with the pending treaty, I refer to an article in the *National Intelligencer*, which I send herewith, and hope to see in the next Standard.—D. L. C.

* The letter to which the editor alludes, will be published next week.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This meeting will commence its sessions at 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday the 7th day of May, at Concert Hall No. 406 Broadway.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Will be held at the Apollo Hall, No. 410 Broadway, on the same day—services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The members

sin against God." He therefore emancipated the two or three he had retained, and with the exception of a woman and her two children, whom he could not possibly procure, repurchased all he had sold, designing to place them in a condition favorable to their improvement.—There are twenty-seven in all, and this devotion to principle has cost the Dr. from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. He says:—

"It has reduced my estate considerably: but if my temporal circumstances have changed so that I must resort to personal exertions for the support of my wife and children, I have the consciousness of having done it for Christ's sake. Just poverty is more satisfactory than unjust wealth. I dare not boast of what I have done, for, 'by the *grace* of GOD I am what I am.' But I cannot forbear to say that if other slaveholders would do the same thing, they would be infinitely happier than the title of Master can ever make them."

The "Visitor" observes:—

"Since we received this noble-souled letter from Dr. Brisbane, his slaves (or rather freemen) arrived, and after a few hours delay, started in the cars for Cincinnati We called to see them, and oh! how their appearance contrasted with that of their less fortunate fellow-beings who take their departure from that same stigmatized Pratt street—the victims of that execrable love of gain, which has erected the various slave prisons, that have outraged the better feelings of our citizens so long.

The group in question was composed of both sexes, and all ages, from a blind grandmother of seventy years, and a father and mother of about fifty, to children of three or four apparently. They seemed overjoyed at the prospect before them, and talked with tearful rapture of "Mossa Williams' kindness!" And well they may. We confess that we have no language sufficiently forceful to make known our admiration of Dr. Brisbane's course in all this marvellous movement. We feel the deepest interest in it, and do hope that he may find it convenient, very soon, to report progress, while, more fully and less reservedly portraying the circumstances of these his doings for conscience' sake."

OUR CAUSE IN THE SOUTH.—Southern men are beginning to respond to our appeals, and not a few are really, though perhaps not nominally, now co-operating with us for the abolition of slavery. The Baltimore Saturday Visitor, a literary paper, it is well known, takes thorough anti-slavery ground, and has an extensive and increasing circulation in Maryland and other slaveholding States. Systematic efforts are being made by able and independent men in Virginia to spread their anti-slavery principles by word of mouth, and by suitable publications. We have received orders the last two weeks for between one and two thousand copies of C. M. Clay's Speech, and Letters, for Southern circulation. A conference was held in Delaware, last week, by citizens residing there, to consult upon and adopt measures for the abolition of slavery in that State. In Kentucky, as is well known, the work has been begun in earnest. C. M. Clay, himself a host, is practically pledged to devote his whole influence to the cause, and he assures us he has the co-operation of "many influential citizens," In Missouri, owing to the labors of Dr. Nelson and others, abolition has long had a foothold. In Tennessee there has been for many years a band of abolitionists at work, and even a regular anti-slavery society established. *Pennsylvania Freemen.*

From the Boston Courier.

A RALLYING CRY FOR NEW ENGLAND AGAINST THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

BY A YANKEE.

Rouse up, New-England! Buckle on your mail of proof sublime,
Your stern old hate of tyranny, your deep contempt of crime;
A traitor plot is hatching now, more full of wo and shame,
Than ever from the iron heart of bloodiest despot came!

Six slave States added at a breath! One flourish of a pen,
And fetters shall be riveted on millions more of men!
One drop of ink to sign a name, and slavery shall find
For all her surplus flesh and blood, a market to her mind!

A market where good Democrats their fellow-men may sell!
O, what a grin of fiendish glee runs round and round through hell!
How all the damned leap up for joy, and half forget their fire,
To think men take such pains to claim the notice of God's ire!

Is't not enough that we have borne the sneer of all the world,
And bent to those whose haughty lips in scorn on us are curled?
It's not enough that we must hunt their living chattels back,
And cheer the hungry blood-hounds on, that howl upon their track?

Is't not enough that we must bow to all that they decree,—
These cotton and tobacco lords, these pimps of slavery?
That we must yield our conscience up to glut Oppression's maw,
And break our faith with God to keep the letter of Man's law?

But must we sit in silence by, and see the chain and whip
Made firmer for all time to come in Slavery's bloody grip?
Must we not only half the guilt and all the shame endure,
But help to make our tyrant's throne of flesh and blood secure?

If hand and foot we *must* be bound by deeds our fathers signed,
And *must* be cheated, gulled and scorned, because they too were blind,
Why, let them have their pound of flesh—for that was in the bond—
But wo to them if they but take a half hair's-breadth beyond!

Is water running in our veins? do we remember still
Old Plymouth Rock, and Lexington, and glorious Bunker Hill?
The debt we owe our father's graves? and to the yet unborn,
Whose heritage ourselves must make a thing of pride or scorn?

Gray Plymouth Rock hath yet a tongue, and Concord is not dumb,
And voices from our fathers' graves, and from the future come;
They call on us to stand our ground, they charge us still to be
Not only free from chains ourselves, but foremost to make free!

The homespun mail by mothers wove, that erst so freely met
The British steel, clothes hearts as warm with Pilgrim virtues yet.
Come, brethren, up! Come, mothers, cheer your sons once more to go
Forth to a nobler battle-field, than with our olden foe!

Come, grasp your ancient buckler, gird on your ancient sword,
Let freedom be your bastion, your armory, God's word.
Shout "God for our New-England!" and smite them hip and thigh,
The cursed race of Amalek, whose armor is a lie!

They fight against the law of God, the sacred human heart,
One charge from Massachusetts, and their counsels fall apart!
Rock the old Cradle yet once more! let Faneuil Hall send forth
The anger of true-hearted men, the lightning of the North!

Awake New-England! while you sleep, the foes advance their lines,
Already on your stronghold's wall their bloody banner shines,
Awake! and hurl them back again in terror and despair,
The time has come for earnest deeds, we've not a man to spare!

Congress.

SENATE, MONDAY, March 11.

A troop of flying artillery did the business for the Senate to-day. In giving a specimen of their evolutions and firing, they broke by the concussion every window in the north wing of the capitol, occupied by the Senate and the Supreme Court. About two hundred large panes of glass were shivered, and fell rattling and ringing upon the pavement.

On motion of *Mr. Bates*, the resolutions of the legislature of Massachusetts, in relation to the annexation of Texas, were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Morehead spoke of the situation of the chamber, which had been rendered very unpleasant, by the breaking of the glass windows. If the senator from Pennsylvania would forego his remarks to-day, he thought that the Senate had better adjourn.

Mr. Buchanan acquiesced.

TUESDAY, March 12.

Mr. Morehead presented an elaborate memorial of citizens of Cincinnati, in favor of the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the lakes. The document was prepared by *Judge Hall*. Mr. M. gave an extensive analysis of its contents.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the following resolution, heretofore submitted by Mr. *Semple*, of Illinois:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to give notice to the British government that it is the desire of the government of the United States to annul and abrogate the provisions of the third article of the convention concluded between the government of the United States of America and his Britannic majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the 20th October, 1818, and indefinitely continued between the same parties, signed at London, the 6th August, 1827.

Mr. Buchanan addressed the Senate upon the proposition to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the convention for the joint occupancy of Oregon. He professed a profound desire to preserve peace; and for this very reason, he would give the proposed notice. The country we claim extended from the 42d° to 52° 40′ North latitude. He firmly believed we owned this territory, but he should not discuss that point until the bill came up for the extension of our jurisdiction over the territory. The actual state of things was eminently favorable to Great Britain. So long as things remained as they are, she had no motive to enter into any adjustment of the dispute. She had held the country for a quarter of a century, and had used it for every practicable purpose. The Hudson Bay Company had murdered with their own hands, or by the hands of the Indians who were under her exclusive control, *four or five hundred* of our citizens, who went there to hunt and trade. There was no way of settling this question, and avoiding a war at last, but by giving the proposed notice, and manifesting a determination and a spirit, though in respectful language, that would convince Great Britain that this business must be brought to a speedy termination. "My life upon it," said Mr. B. there will be no treaty unless the notice is given. Great Britain was not a power to be conciliated by concession. She never failed to heap claim upon claim, and to grasp everything in her power. If the legislature should omit to act merely in deference to the arrival of a British minister, (not, however, a *special* minister, as had been rumored,) a treaty never would be made, and such a course would lead inevitably to a war.

When Lord Ashburton came here as a special minister, it was given out that he had full power to settle every question pending betwixt the two governments; and in the end he settled but one, and but half of that. In that negotiation we had been cheated and disgraced. There was no encouragement, judging from our experience in that affair, to suspend action in the present case. It appeared, by a speech of Sir Robert Peel, in the house of commons, that Lord Ashburton, though he entered into the negotiation with such professions of frankness and equity on his lips, had all the time in his pocket a map marked by George the Third's own hand, which would have given us every inch of territory we claimed. George III. was curious in geographical learning. While he was declaring that in his conscience he believed that the treaty of 1783 gave to Great Britain the whole territory watered by the St. John and its tributaries, he had that map in his pocket. He would not use any epithets, he would not characterize such conduct. It was the policy of the British government to build one claim upon another, and never to recede from any. It was not by yielding, that she was to be conciliated. Such a course was precisely the one to bring us into serious conflict with her. Our treaty with Russia established 52 deg. 40 min. North, as our boundary. We had twice offered to Great Britain the 49th deg. as her boundary, and she had declared that she would not accept it, unless she was allowed, in common with us, a harbor at the mouth of Columbia river. Our offer had been (and he was thankful for it) withdrawn, with a protest that we would not be bound in any future negotiation by it. We now went for the whole to 52 deg. 40 min. North. Mr. B. scouted the idea that our settlers could go in with their ploughs and turn the hunting grounds of the Hudson Bay company into corn-fields, without opposition from that company, whose use of the territory as hunting ground would be destroyed by agricultural settlements. A great mistake was made at the treaty of Ghent. When Great Britain brought forward her claim to this territory, it ought at once to have been repudiated, and the joint occupancy would not then have ensued. He considered the joint occupancy a dishonor to the country. It was a matter of wonder to him, the arrangement on this subject at Ghent. In regard to the extension of our territory and settlements, he had no fears. Texas had been mentioned, and he had no opinion to express at this time on that subject. He would say, however, that this country had a great mission to perform, which was to carry Christianity and civilization throughout this continent; and you might as well attempt to stop the torrent of Niagara, as to arrest the course of this people. He had no fears of evil from the too great extension of our system. It would not be weakened, but strengthened by it. The North, as a maritime power, was indispensable to the South, to defend the Mississippi; and the South to the North, as the producer of that which employed her shipping. And he trusted that the South would ever rely upon the North to defend her institutions, with an endurance which the fury of fanaticism could never shake.

Mr. B. alluded with warmth to the bitterness and hostility of the British press of every grade, to the United States, and to the feelings of hatred and hostility towards our step-mother, resulting from former injuries and conflicts.

Mr. Clayton threw in a word, in respect to the tone of the British press—that it was caused by *Pennsylvania* repudiation.

Mr. B. went on to speak with much vehemence of the toast to the President of the United States having been drank in silence, and immediately after it, one to Victoria, with enthusiastic cheers. He would not threaten, but would steadily and respectfully persist in our own course of proceeding, and give the proposed notice. He would not threaten, because Great Britain was a nation which it would be useless to threaten. There was no blustering in his nature, and it would do no good in this case, if there were. He was for peace, and believed that to terminate the joint occupancy would give us peace. He would give our settlers the protection of law, and that would be the way to prevent collision, and preserve peace.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, replied briefly to Mr. Buchanan. He thought it rather a ticklish thing to censure the Ghent commissioners. We might be a great deal wiser than they were, but then we must remember that the circumstances of that time were not those of the present. During sixteen years that the gentleman had been in the Senate, he had never wondered at that treaty; and now he was all astonishment! This was a spirit of arrogation, which he thought had better not be exhibited. But not only the Ghent commissioners, but we also, the Senate, had committed a great blunder. We had let the British cheat us in the matter of the north-eastern boundary. He had voted for the ratification of that treaty, and did not repent of it. Three-fourths of the Senate had ratified it, and the country had received it with entire satisfaction. In respect to the map upon which the gentleman had dwelt, we also had our map, which would have given the British their claim, and which we did not show. The truth was, these maps were all inaccurate, and of very uncertain authority. The description in the treaty was after all the only sure guide. The British map was marked by George the Third's royal hand! and he was curious in geographical researches! If he remembered right, the same royal personage had once queried how the apple got into the dumpling. [*Laughter.*]

Mr. C. thought that nothing would be lost by forbearing to act on this subject, when a minister of peace was at our doors. The language of menace was not the language of peace and unity. The proposition was one of those which may be called mischievous, capable of doing no good, but much harm.

Mr. Buchanan congratulated himself upon the great effect of his speech. The senator from Kentucky could not delay until to-morrow, to answer him. He had chosen this moment, when he [Mr. B.] was exhausted, to renew those struggles which had so often taken place between them. He congratulated himself upon another thing. The gentleman had not answered one of his arguments, except by a sarcasm, an apple-dumpling!

Mr. Crittenden would vindicate the senator against himself. He exhausted by such an effort! Impossible! He was full of youthful vigor, full of belligerent spirit. But he [Mr. C.] did not like so much of the war spirit now, lest we should get exhausted before the fight. If there were too much war spirit in our negotiations, there might be too much of the peace spirit in our wars. The gentleman complained that he had not answered his arguments. If he had said his *prophecies*, it would have been more correct. He could not answer propheeies, but by expressing his opinion of them. The gentleman had uttered a prophecy, on which he staked that which was of inestimable value to his country; Mr. C. would not stake his poor life on the effect of this resolution either way; but he could not see that it would do any good. We could see by and by, what transpired. If Great Britain refused ultimately to do right, it would be time enough, when that appeared, to take a belligerent attitude. He would go then, as far as the senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Buchanan did not doubt it. The gentleman from Kentucky was very capable of investigating any subject; and if he found his [Mr. B.'s] arguments unanswerable, it was pretty good proof that they were so.

Mr. Crittenden did not understand the arguments, if there were any; but it was, he presumed, owing to his incapacity. He was glad to see proofs that he had not taken the gentleman at a disadvantage. He had talked as if he were an old man; but he was in the very prime and vigor of his powers.

Mr. Buchanan was not surprised that the senator from Kentucky had not answered his arguments. He had given the best of reasons for it—that he did not understand him! The prophecy he had answered with an apple-dumpling argument from a blackguard poet, Peter Pindar. He was conscious that he was old, and had got into "the sere and yellow leaf;" but he had always looked up to the senator of Kentucky as a father, and presumed he should never lack his fatherly advice.

Mr. Crittenden would admit that it would be of great advantage to his country, if the senator from Pennsylvania would put himself under his paternal guidance. But, said Mr. C. he does not mean it. He sets me in that relation for the nonce; and really he had no objection so to stand, for the gentleman's convenience, but without the responsibility. [*laughter.*] The gentleman returned to the apple-dumpling. He [Mr. C.] was sorry he had thrown it across the path. He did it only for a taste; but the gentleman seemed disposed to make a meal of it. [*renewed laughter.*] In consequence, he supposed, of the diplomatic tact the gentleman had acquired abroad, he generally got the last word, and he now announced that he should leave it to him.

Mr. Buchanan said that as it was the only instance of generosity the gentleman had ever shown, he should leave *him* the last word.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia, speaking of the great revival of trade and business generally of the country, since the passage of the tariff act of 1842, and praying that it may not be interfered with until experience shall have demonstrated the necessity of a change.

Also, from citizens of Western Pennsylvania, asking an amendment of the Constitution, by which the Supreme Being may be regarded as the head of the nation, &c. Mr. B. said this memorial was signed by a number of respectable persons, many of whom were known to him; but as there was no committee to which it could be appropriately referred, he would simply move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Bagby doubted whether the true course would not be to let the motion to receive lie on the table, as he presumed it was within the rule.

Mr. Buchanan said he had examined the memorial with great care, and found nothing objectionable in it. The persons who signed the memorial were a respectable sect of Christians, called "Covenanters," who desired to have the Constitution so altered as to recognize the God of Nature and Revelation as the Supreme head of the nation.

[*Mr. Bagby* talks of "the rule." I know of no written rule in the Senate excluding any petitions; there is a mean *practice* of evading the question of reception. The House of Representatives is more open and manly in its infraction of our rights.]

THURSDAY, March 14.

The *President* of the Senate laid before them a message from the President of the United States, in answer to the resolution calling for information whether the flag of the United States had been made subservient to the slave-trade, and communicating certain correspondence thereon.

Mr. Allen presented five petitions from citizens of Ohio, two signed by the officers and soldiers of the first and second brigades of militia, asking the adoption of measures for the immediate occupation and settlement of Oregon.

Mr. Berrien, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill for the punishment of *embezzlers* of public moneys.

[This bill provides, among other things, that the refusal of any person holding public money, to pay any draft or warrant from the proper authority, shall be *prima facie* evidence of embezzlement.]

FRIDAY, March 15.

Mr. Allen presented a petition from a number of citizens of Wayne county, Ohio, asking that Congress will extend its protection and laws over the territory of Oregon.

The bill from the House for the repeal of the act providing for the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands being taken up for reference—

Mr. Crittenden moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. King asked if it was the senator's intention to call up the bill again?

Mr. Crittenden. Never, while I live.

Mr. Allen called for the yeas and nays.

The question being taken, the motion was agreed to, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Simmons, Tallmadge, Upham, White, Woodbridge—22.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fairfield, Fulton, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, King, McDuffie, Semple, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright—19.

MONDAY, March 18.

The resolution for giving notice to the British government of the termination of the joint occupancy of Oregon, was discussed by Mr. *Archer*, of Virginia. He said that the Senate were told that in the negotiation and ratification of the treaty of Washington we had been cheated, and this was used as an argument to prevent our negotiating again. Gentlemen made no secret of their intention to prevent this government from entering upon that negotiation, which all understood to be in contemplation, from the arrival of a minister said to be charged with this important duty.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. *Buchanan*) had made professions of peace, and yet he was endeavoring to drive the country into an attitude of war, by the argument that in her present position she was dishonored. But she was in the same position that she had been during the whole period of the domination (that was the true word) of General Jackson. Why had not he and his friends, including the gentleman from Pennsylvania, moved in the matter? Mr. A. said that he felt grieved and humiliated at the temper and the tone in which gentlemen permitted themselves to speak here of the government of Great Britain. Mr. A. was not here to vindicate that government; but still less was he here to pour out upon it all the obloquy and vituperation which our language could express, as the vilest and most faithless government under heaven. He had supposed the duty of this nation was expressed in that immortal maxim, to treat foreign nations as "enemies in war, in peace friends." He put it to the honorable senator from Pennsylvania, and to gentlemen on the other side, whether they had not flagrantly violated a maxim of such obvious propriety and wisdom? The name of England seemed as if it could never be uttered or referred to without some term of obloquy or reproach. For Mr. A. it was enough that the two nations were at peace, and it would be sufficient were the government of Great Britain the worst government on earth. While these amicable relations subsisted between the two nations, we had no more right here to use such language in regard to her, than to invade her territory, or to capture her vessels. And he was surprised at this the more, when he recollected the language recorded years ago by the honorable senator from Pennsylvania himself. In 1838, there was a negotiation with the British government in relation to our northeastern boundary; and a bill proposing forcibly to occupy the portion of territory we claimed on that frontier, was referred to the committee on foreign relations, over which the honorable gentleman then presided. Mr. A. would quote to the gentleman and to the Senate a sentence or two from the report made by him on that occasion. [Here Mr. A. quoted the report, in which Mr. B. had expressed his "reliance on the sense of justice of the British government," and his confidence that when better informed as to the right of the question in dispute, she would "hasten to relinquish her pretensions."

Mr. Buchanan. I acknowledge that I was entirely mistaken.

Mr. Archer said he was sorry to hear the senator say so. Mr. A. had read it with the express intention of doing him honor, and as a proof that a diplomatist of no ordinary standing entertained the very sentiments which Mr. A. had this day expressed. This had been the senator's language in regard to a national dispute then of sixty years' standing, and in regard to which, after the lapse of so long a time, Great Britain still refused to do us justice; yet, as the official organ of a most important committee of this body, the honorable senator had promulgated to the world his confidence in a returning sense of justice in that government. His honorable friend must experience some difficulty in reconciling the language then used by him with that he now employed; and he would venture to say to his friend, that, as he could not stick to both, he thought it would do him honor to elect the former. Before leaving this topic, Mr. A. would here say, that he saw but too plainly that he was doomed and destined to hear this eternal tirade against the ambition, and injustice, and rapacity of England.—Mr. A. again disavowed being her defender or her apologist; but he could not forget that we were all descendants, more or less remote, of that same England whose name some gentlemen seemed to esteem it a duty of patriotism, and a proof of courage to revile.

Mr. A. said the notice itself would be in conformity with the treaty, and therefore harmless; but did gentlemen mean to *stop* there? They did not, and they could not. They would hold themselves bound, in consistency and honor, to take *armed* possession.

The senator, however, feared no consequences from this, because England was at this time very desirous of maintaining peace with us. No doubt she was. The interests of her commerce rendered this very natural. We were England's best customer. Beside this, Mr. A. would concede to the senator, all he had relied on upon this point. He admitted her embarrassed finances; he knew her domestic troubles: he understood how all these considerations should render her averse to go to war. But would the senator from Pennsylvania undertake, in his place, to maintain before this body that England could not be *driven* into a war? Averse as she might be to entering upon hostilities, every one knew that if we so wounded her national pride, that no British ministry dare to refuse war, to war she would go. We might by such a course make any administration, however feeble, in a moment strong and impregnable. They would hush up at once all domestic dissension, and summon all their powers to meet the popular demand for war. What! to forcibly end, by a sudden and armed occupation of the disputed territory, a question which had remained open for twenty years, and on which we had invited negotiation? England must tear from her history all the pages that recorded her military course of action, before any ministry dare to refuse war under such circumstances. Would any government in Europe, unless perhaps the Republic of Ragusa, with a territory of seven square miles, remain quiet under such a repulse? Suppose—and it was the true way to bring home the question to our bosoms—suppose England should do the same thing: she had a large disposable military and naval force now in China; suppose she should enter the Columbia river, and by her fleet and army take military possession of the entire territory of Oregon; and this after saying to us that she was willing to negotiate on her claim and our sending a minister to London, to open the negotiation, what did gentlemen suppose would be the action of that Senate on such intelligence? They would be disabled from deliberating—their fury would be so uncontrollable as to drown every other feeling.

Mr. Rives, of Virginia, exposed with great clearness and force, an error which Mr. Buchanan had fallen into of applying remarks made by Sir Robert Peel, upon Lord Palmerston, to Lord Ashburton. Lord Palmerston had attacked the ministry on the subject of the Ashburton treaty, and had reproached Mr. *Webster* with concealing a map, favorable to the British claim, which he (Mr. W.) had had in his possession during the negotiation. In reply Mr. Peel charged upon Lord Palmerston that he had been guilty, if it were guilt, of the same thing, specifying that Lord P. had had a map marked as was supposed in the hand-writing of George III. which would have given to the United States all they claimed.

Mr. Rives went on to show that this map, although it gave us the *Highland* boundary, as we claimed it, did not give us the *northwest angle of Nova Scotia*, for which we contended, but deflected the eastern line some fifty miles *west*, to conform to the *Highland*, as here laid down. Had this map been adopted, it would have taken from us more territory on the east than we ceded on the northeast. There was not the slightest proof that Lord Ashburton was in possession of this map. Mr. R. remarked pointedly upon the declaration of Mr. Buchanan, that this nation cherishes "an undying hatred," towards England as a cruel stepmother. He (Mr. R.) disowned this language, and all Christian men ought to disown it.

Mr. R. said he hoped he should not be deemed to have gone into an improper episode in making these explanations respecting the late treaty. It had first been done by other gentlemen, with a view to show up the cheatery which had been practised on us, and that we ought to beware of England as a false and pillering power. Mr. R. did not know what might be in reserve for us in relation to Oregon; but this he would say, that if there was any prospect of having that question settled on terms as favorable as those relating to the northeastern boundary, he should think it happy for both countries, as well as for the interests of humanity and general peace, that the negotiation should go on. But did not the Senator from Pennsylvania seek to interpose an obstacle to its progress? The Senator disclaimed it, and said his object was, on the contrary, to facilitate the negotiation. To facilitate it? How? According to all the history of nations, such a facility would be considered as a rupture *in limine*.

Mr. Buchanan said that if he was mistaken in regard to Lord Ashburton's having the map during the negotiation, he was never more mistaken in his life, but if convinced, he would come forward to-morrow and say so.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The State Trials for Conspiracy.—The packed tory jury have rendered a verdict against O'Connell and his compatriots. The charge of the lord chief justice, was very strongly adverse to them on the law points, but otherwise moderate and fair.

Judgment will be pronounced at the ensuing term, unless delayed by motions for arrest of judgment, which are to be offered.

It is already evident that the government dare not proceed to extremities. It is stated that the Duke of Wellington has already intimated that O'Connell is not to be sent to prison, or otherwise punished, the moral effect of a conviction being sufficient.

Mr. O'Connell has protested against the verdict, and has intimated that so soon as the sentence shall have been passed, he will have the matter submitted to the whole body of judges in Ireland, and that, if their decision should be unfavorable, he will appeal to the house of lords, before he will submit.

The editors of the Dublin repeal papers, have formally resigned as members of the repeal association, in consequence of the verdict against O'Connell and his associates, and the legal assumption on which it is based.

A new Dublin paper announces, in its prospectus, that "*foreign* parliamentary reports will be given until the *Irish* parliament is restored."

The anti-corn-law league meetings continue to be held weekly, in Covent Garden theatre. Mr. O'Connell attended the meeting held on Wednesday week, and received a welcome which the word "enthusiastic" but feebly describes.

The usual weekly meeting of the repeal association, was held on the 26th ultimo, in the Conciliation hall, the chair was occupied by John O'Connell, esq. M. P. He addressed the meeting at considerable length, expressing his gratitude to the people of England for the deep feeling of sympaty which they had manifested towards the traversers, and the feeling of indignation which had been stirred up by the unfair conduct of government towards them. He was not prepared for such a manifestation of manly English feeling. He referred to the reception of his father at the anti-corn-law league meeting, which was the most enthusiastic he ever witnessed in his life.

Much agitation prevails throughout Ireland on the subject of repeal. The old "Orangemen" are re-organizing in opposition to the repealers.

The anti-corn-law league has aroused a systematic and formidable opposition among the landlords and agricultural tenantry of England. It is evident that "free-trade" in grain is far distant.

Turn-outs appear to be the order of the day in Great Britain. The cotton spinners at Glasgow, had struck for higher wages, and the journeymen tailors ditto, in various places.

Incendiarism is much on the increase in Essex and Suffolk, scarcely a night passing in which some intentional destructions of farm buildings and stock, does not take place.

There has been a very destructive fire at Manchester. Several warehouses were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at more than £100,000.

Right of Visitation.—Sir Robert Peel, in reply to a question from Lord Palmerston, has declined to state what instructions have been given to cruisers on the African coast, with regard to suspected vessels, hoisting the American or French flag. He, however, could say generally, that, in the instructions that had been issued during the present year, they had maintained the principles for which this country had always contended, and that they were in substance, the same as her majesty's navy in former years. He trusted that, for the present, he would not press him for an explanation of a more precise nature. He intimated that the right of visitation is now under discussion at Washington.

ITALY.

The accounts received from the Roman States are distressing; murders being committed in the open day, and even in the midst of the most frequented places robberies are perpetrated with the utmost impunity.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

The news that the French had taken possession of Tahiti, and compelled Queen Pomare to place herself under their protection—the installation of a new governor—the hoisting of the French, and the lowering of the English flag, and other doings, had reached England, and excited considerable surprise, as well as those which had been issued to the officers of indiscrimination. The subject was alluded to in the house of commons, when Sir Robert Peel expressed his hope and belief, that the proceedings had been done without the consent, or even the knowledge of the French government; and indeed, the whole proceedings have been formally repudiated by Louis Phillippe and his cabinet.

Insurrection.—There has been trouble with the negroes in Matanzas. Several white men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the project of insurrection. Great distrust of foreigners exists, and unless their passports from the Spanish consul, at the port they leave, be perfectly in form, they are subject to great annoyance.

Accounts from Madrid, contain a rather remarkable announcement, viz: that petitions had been presented by the inhabitants of Cuba and Matanzas, to the captain general, praying for measures to check the slave-trade! This must be taken to prove one of two things, both equally important, viz: that the colonists are becoming more philanthropic in their views, or that the slave-trade and slave-labor are no longer sources of pecuniary profit.

General Items.

The Middletown Murder.—Our readers will recollect the account of Mrs. Bacon, of Connecticut, who was murdered during the absence of her family at meeting. Lucien Hall, Bethuel Roberts, and William H. Bell, were lately tried for this crime, and the circumstantial evidence was so strong against them, that they all came near being convicted. But after the adjournment of the court, Hall made a full confession to his lawyer. He said no mortal was in any way connected with the murder but himself; and that he could not bear that the innocent should suffer with the guilty. He said he knew that Mr. Bacon was likely to have money at home, and that his family were in the habit of going to meeting on Sunday, and shutting up the house. For several weeks, he had it in contemplation to rob the house; and on the 24th of September last, without entrusting even his wife with the secret of his intentions, he went to reconnoitre the premises. Seeing no smoke from the chimney, he supposed the family absent, and entered by a window. He had just opened the desk and was taking out the money, when Mrs. Bacon (who had remained at home on account of not being well) suddenly entered and exclaimed, "Is this you, Mr. Hall?" He caught up a chair, she struggled with him and he finally struck her a blow, which knocked her down and stunned her; he then gave her three or four more blows, but fearing she was not dead, he went into the kitchen for a butcher knife, and stabbed her several times. Her death shrieks were terrible. He carried off the money, and it has since been found where he said he secreted it. He solemnly avers that he had no thought of being led into murder, but was tempted to the dreadful deed, by the fear of being exposed. He seems bowed down to the earth with anguish and remorse. He is sentenced to be hung on the 20th of June next.

Mob Murder instead of Judicial Murder—A negro lad in Herculaem, Missouri, went to a Mr. Yeider, a Dutch shoemaker, on pretense of getting a pair of shoes. While the shoemaker had his head bent down, he struck him with an axe, and killed him. He afterward went into his house and asked his wife for powder. She ran toward the shop where she supposed her husband was; and to prevent her giving the alarm, he despatched her with the axe, and wounded a babe she carried in her arms. He was caught, and confessed the murder. He said his object was to get money to run away to Canada, and that he killed the folks to prevent being found out A mob collected round the jail, and concluded to hang him without the formality of a trial. Which they accordingly did. The lad seemed very fearless and indifferent through the whole transaction. The St. Louis Republican says:

"That the crowd was much excited there can be no doubt; but there was also that fixed determination among them, that showed plainly the deed was one sanctioned by their sober second thoughts, which are always right."

Product of Civilization.—The new police of New-York contemplates the employment of an army of 988 men.

What Christian Nations have taught the Indians—A letter from St. Augustine, Florida, says: "The Seminole chief Wild Cat came up here on a hunting excursion, with about thirty of his party. He expresses himself dissatisfied with the manner in which he and his tribe have been treated by the government. He said that they were promised good land, but that he had not yet found *that good land*. He looked like a demon, when speaking of his wrongs, and boasted of his atrocities, and the blood he had shed in Florida."

Licentiousness.—A bill has passed the New Jersey assembly, to punish seduction as a crime.

A novel Scene.—A temperance meeting was recently held in the New Hampshire State prison. The entire number of prisoners were addressed by Mr. Gough, of Boston, who was listened to with the most eager attention. It is described to have been an intensely interesting sight, when toward the close of the address, the speaker requested all who felt determined, upon leaving that prison, to live strictly temperate lives, to hold up their right hands—to see about ninety strong arms going up to their utmost stretch, instantly and together, as if moved by one will, the tears at the same time gushing from every eye, and the prisoners, and the officers, and attendants, and the citizens who had come in, all sobbing aloud. Never, apparently, did men more sincerely, and from the heart, determine to do right.

Great Age.—A colored man named Austin Singer, of Freeman's Creek, Lewis Co. Va. died on the 24th February, at the advanced age of *one hundred and eighteen* years. He had been a wagoner during the Revolutionary war, and for the first half century of his life was a slave.

Died.

At Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa. on First day, 3d month 3d, 1844, REBECCA S. LAMBORN, daughter of Jonathan Lamborn, in the 21st year of her age.

If to live aright, if to walk upright before the teachings of the spirit of truth, if to relieve the oppressed, if to help those who need help, and to sympathize with and endeavor to relieve the distress and sufferings of mankind everywhere, if to make earth happy by the smiles of love, and to dispense joy in the place of sorrows, entitle the *doer* of these to the reward: "well done, good and faithful servant," then the reward is due to her. And when death bade her lay aside the mysterious robe in which her spirit had been enwrapped, she gently smiled, and the angels of love, (whose sister she was) welcomed her *home*.

All who knew her, loved her for she lived to make others happy, and loving as herself. Humanity has lost a friend, and the joys of the realms above have been increased.—[*Communicated.*

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS

For the week ending 3d mo. (March) 23d, 1844.

Received for the Standard—The following persons have each paid $2: Samuel Lundy, Waterloo, N. Y.; Isaac Austin, Nantucket; Anna Gardner, do; George H. Folger, do; Charles F. Winslow, do; Amasa Southwick, Leicester; O. Brierly, Enfield, Mass.; David Chandler, Woodstock, Vt.; William P. Tilden, Norton, Mass.; M Hussey, Portland, Me; Salinus Hackley, Bridgewater, N. Y.; Margaret Blydenburgh, Durham, N. H.; William Crow, Richmond, Ia.; Julia Ann French, do.—Total $28.

Thomas McClintock, for sundry subscribers, Waterloo, N. Y. $33; Thomas Macy, Nantucket, $4; John Prior, Poplar Ridge, N. Y. $1 50; Charles Pepper, Sherman, Conn. $1 25; Charles Atkinson, Marion, Indiana, $6; George Foster, for sundry subscribers, Andover, Mass. $4,50; William C. Coffin, New Bedford, $4; Mary T. Congdon, do. $4; Elizabeth Humphrey, Weymouth, Mass. $6.—Total, $64 25.

ISAAC T. HOPPER, *Treasurer.*

NOTICES.

CHESTER COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

To the abolitionists of Chester county, and vicinity:

Dear Fellow-Laborers:—We take this method of communication to, bespeak your co-operation in a plan to more fully arouse the people of this county to *action* upon the slave's wrongs and man's rights. The Lundy Union Anti-Slavery Society, at its late annual meeting, resolved upon enlisting the efforts of the abolitionists of Chester county, to get up in our midst, a series of fifty conventions, during the ensuing six months. The undersigned were appointed a committee of arrangement and correspondence. Many of you have already been informed, verbally, of this movement; and it meets, so far as we know, with universal approval.

The design is not to travel over the old beaten track, but to hold conventions especially in those neighborhoods which have hitherto been entirely neglected. There are *many* places in this county, where the voice of anti-slavery has never been heard, strange as it may seem; where there are many who wish to hear, where the meeting-houses are bolted and barred, against the united voices of liberty and love. But there is "a house not made with hands," in which in every neighborhood we can hold *free* meetings, in the *free* air, with the trees of the forest waving their *unchained* limbs over our heads, and the birds singing anti-slavery songs among the branches.

It has been thought better, instead of entering into a long and difficult correspondence, to agree upon the when and where, these conventions should be held for us all to meet in general convention, when we could easily agree upon times and places.

After consultation with others, we have concluded to issue a call for this convention to be held at Marlboro, on the 13th of next month, at 10 o'clock. Let there be a full attendance. Let no neighborhood, which contains a single individual willing to do anti-slavery work, be unrepresented. Let us put *our own* hands to the plough, and cultivate our own soil, with the determination to have it well done, if attention and industry will do it.

JOHN THOMAS,
EDWIN COATS,
EDWIN FUSSELL.

KIMBERTON, March, 20th, 1844.

THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

This annual effort for the sustentation of the anti-slavery cause, will be made in Amory Hall, Boston, commencing on Tuesday, December 24th, 1844. By its means it is, that the debts of the cause, last year, were discharged; so that it is, at this moment, free to put its unencumbered strength, in the prosecution of THE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS, through the medium of which, this appeal reaches you. If you wish slavery to cease, you cannot more effectually aid in its extinction, than by upholding this Fair. The experience of ten years enables the women of Massachusetts to present it to you as an effectual channel, through which your sympathy may unite with that of others, to swell the flood of effort by which high principle shall be diffused, and right feeling excited, till the horrible institution of slavery shall be swept away.

None of the funds raised by means of this Fair are ever permitted to run to waste in building up a political party, or in defraying electioneering expenses. They are used to promulgate, through the press, and by the living voice, the truths of freedom, which convert men's hearts to the cause. We give a guaranty for the economical and judicious disposal of them, by providing for their expenditure by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Without going back for years, to recapitulate former help, the beneficial consequences of which are in perpetual glow, we will simply state that the proceeds of this last year's Fair

Poetry.

For the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

ORVILLE DEWEY.

Slavery was wrong, radically wrong, and must, sooner or later, cease; yet he had no sympathy with abolitionists, as such. They had exasperated the South, and retarded, by their honest though ill-judged measures, the object they sought to accomplish. . . . The slaves in this country were not in so deplorable a physical condition as to demand the swift rush of our sympathies towards them. . . . They were not beaten, and scourged, and starved; but, on the contrary, were the most gay and joyous of all laborers. . . . Free blacks are worse off than the slaves of the South; not so well clothed, fed, or happy. The truth is, there is an impassible chasm between the black and white races in our country: and while they are together, the black must be the serf, to all intents and purposes, whether free or not. . . . Before the abolition excitement commenced, something was done, &c.—*Lecture at the Tabernacle, as reported in N. Y. Tribune, Thursday, January* 11, 1844.

Joy, joy on the far plantation! joy, joy by the slaver's hearth,
And the grim lips of the driver curl with a smile of fearful mirth;
For a cheering sound comes borne to them on the clear cold Northern gale,
Another craven priest has bowed his knee at the shrine of Baal.

Joy in the Southron market! the shamble stock shall rise!
Joy in the Southron pulpit! "a soul redeemed, who buys?"
Joy in the Southron dark cabal! "our northern slaves do well;"
And joy to all her chivalry, the banner host of Hell.

The masters' clutch shall tighten round the throat with firmer grasp,
The manacles be riveted with yet a closer grasp,
And the red lash wave more merrily, and the strokes shall faster fall,
While the planter fingers his blood-stained gold, in his proud ancestral hall.

But oh, how fast and bitterly the burning tear-drops flow
Adown the dusky cheeks of those, the stricken ones of wo,
As moodily and heavily they gather to their toil,
And wet, with mingled blood and tears, the burnt and thirsty soil:—

The husband looking on his wife, the father on his child,
The mother pressing to her heart her babe in anguish wild;
For they know by the gleam of the slaver's eye, that his hard heart gloats within,
O'er some new word of priestly craft that panders to his sin.

There's a laugh on the lip of the lurking slave, as lightly he leaps along
Through the wooded glen, by the North Star's light, with a stealthy step, but strong.
A laugh to think that rivers roll; and forests wave between
Him and the "gayest laborers, the sun has ever seen."

And when his panting breath grows short, as he nears the British shore,
And his quick ear catches, far away, the free Ningara's roar,
And his watchful eye is never closed, and his spent strength back doth come,—
Say, priest, why turns he not again to seek that "joyous" home?

And when the free black Northerner, one "worthy of his hire,"
Shall gather wife and children round his own warm cottage fire;
And when the dark-browed preacher stands the Holy Word to speak,
And the children gather daily, bright learning's stores to seek;

And when the quivering platform shakes 'neath Douglas's manly form,
And gathers on his bronzed brow the fierce impending storm,
And when the thrilling words of fire come leaping from Remond,—
Say, priest, how stands the balance-sheet, 'twixt the freeman and the bond?

And they, the martyr-host, who long through infamy and scorn,
The Ark of Freedom with clean hands have nobly, bravely borne,
Whose ravaged homes, and slandered names, and scanty fortunes tell
How they have toiled unsparingly, how fearlessly, how well;

And they, the murdered ones, who fell by southern rifles slain,
And they whose blood has stained the lash on many a western plain,
And they whose lingering years of pain in prison walls did end,
To him, their priestly slanderer, what answer shall they send?

A voice from out the granite hills, a voice from out the vales,
Along the fertile meadows, and adown the deepening dales,
A voice of man and woman, of youth and "grey beard eld,"
That gathers with a rushing sound, as when tall trees are felled.

"The time has been, oh slanderer, and it was not long ago,
When we hung enchanted o'er thy words, that so eloquent did flow;
When the cheek of youth grew warm and moist with the grateful tear that fell,
And the trusting heart of woman thrilled 'neath thy genius' mighty spell.

We looked to thee for nobler things; and when our Channing died,
Whose calm and fearless voice still rose to plead the weaker side,
Our yearning hearts turned unto thee, our prayers did heavenward rise,
That thou mightst catch the mantle, as the prophet reached the skies.

As one who gazes steadily upon the midnight sky,
When the stars, in all their splendor, flame like "palace lamps" on high,
Some bright peculiar orb above with kindling eye doth mark,
It falls—it fades—it vanishes—and all is void and dark;

So has thy rising star gone out, the firmament within,
And the grim Mokanna stands unveiled, the champion of sin;
Therefore be thine the scorn of Youth, that sweeps like fiery rain,
And Manhood's silent cold contempt, and Woman's calm disdain.

Oh man of God! sell not thy soul for dross of earthly fame!
E'en now Time's hand begins to weigh upon thy mortal frame;
The Parcæ fingers span with ease the thread that lingers last;
Oh twine therewith some golden links to ransom back the past!

Oh listen to the voice within, the voice of Christ and God,
That pleads for crushed Humanity, beneath the tyrant's rod;
Join in the work of Highest Love that on forever rolls,
And clear from off thy priestly skirts the damning blood of souls!"

Miscellany.

THOU ART THE MAN.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

All regular business transactions, to stand the test of pure morality, must result in mutual benefit.

"How can you reconcile it to your conscience to continue in your present business, Mr. Muddler?" asked a venerable clergyman of a tavern-keeper, as the two walked home from the funeral of a young man who died suddenly.

"I find no difficulty on that score," replied the tavern-keeper, in a confident tone: "my business is as necessary to the public as that of any other man."

"That branch of it which regards the accommodation of travelers, I will grant to be necessary. But there is another portion of it, which, you must pardon me for saying, is not only uncalled for by the real wants of the community, but highly detrimental to health and good morals."

"And pray, Mr. Mildman, to what portion of my business do you allude?"

"I allude to that part of it which embraces the sale of intoxicating drinks."

"Indeed! the very best part of my business. But certainly you do not pretend to say that I am to be held accountable for the unavoidable excesses which sometimes grow out of the use of liquors as a beverage?"

"I must certainly say that in my opinion, a very large share of the responsibility rests upon your shoulders. You not only make it your business to sell rum, but you use every device in your power to induce men to come and drink it. You invent new compounds, with new and attractive names, in order to induce the indifferent or lovers of variety to visit your bar-room. In this way you too often draw the weak into an excess of self-indulgence, that ends, alas! in drunkenness, and final ruin in body and soul. You are not only responsible for all this, Mr. Muddler, but you bear the weight of a fearful responsibility."

"I cannot see the subject in that light, Mr. Mildman," said the tavern-keeper, rather gravely.—"Mine is an honest, an honorable calling; and it is my duty to myself and to society, to follow it with diligence and a spirit of enterprise."

"May I ask you a plain question, Mr. Muddler?"

"Oh, yes, certainly, as many as you please."

"Can that calling be an honest, an honorable one, which takes sustenance from the community, and gives back nothing in return?"

"I do not know that I understand the nature of your question, Mr. Mildman."

"Consider, then, society as a man in a larger form, as it really is. In this great body, as in the lesser body of man, there are various functions of use and reciprocity between the whole. Each function receives a portion of life from the others, and gives back its own proper share for the good of the whole. The hand does not act for itself alone—receiving strength, and selfishly appropriating it without returning its quota of good to the general system. And so of the heart and lungs, and every other organ of the whole body. Reverse the order, and how soon is the entire system diseased. Now, does the member of the great body of the people act honestly and honorably, who regularly receives his portion of good from the general social system, and gives nothing back in return?"

To this the landlord made no reply; and Mr. Mildman continued.

"But there is still a stronger view to be taken. Suppose a member of the human body is diseased—a limb, for instance, in a partial state of mortification. Here there is a reception of life from the whole system into that limb, and a constant going back of disease, that gradually pervades the whole body; and unless that body possesses extraordinary vital energy, in the end destroys it. In like manner, if in the larger body there be one member that takes a share of life from the whole, and gives back nothing but a poisonous principle, whose effect is disease and death, surely he cannot be called a good member—nor honest, nor honorable."

"And pray, Mr. Mildman," asked the tavern-keeper, with warmth, "where will you find, in society, such an individual as you describe?"

The minister paused at this question, and looked his companion steadily in the face. Then raising his long, thin finger, to give force to his remarks, he said with deep emphasis—

"*Thou art the man!*"

Me, Mr. Mildman; me?" exclaimed the tavern-keeper, in surprise and displeasure.

"You surely cannot be in earnest."

"I utter but a solemn truth, Mr. Muddler: such is your position in society!—You receive food, and clothing, and comforts, and luxuries of various kinds, for yourself and family, from the social body, and what do you give back for all these? A poison to steal away the health and happiness of that social body. You are far worse than a perfectly dead member—you exist upon the great body as a moral gangrene. Reflect calmly upon this subject. Go home, and in the silence of your own chamber, enter into unimpassioned and solemn communion with your heart. Be honest with yourself. Exclude the bias of selfish feelings, and selfish interests, and honestly define your position."

"But, Mr. Mildman———"

The two men had paused nearly in front of Mr. Muddler's splendid establishment, and were standing there when the tavern-keeper commenced a reply to the minister's last remarks. He had uttered but the first word or two; when he was interrupted by a pale, thinly-dressed woman, who had a little girl by the hand. She came up before him, and looked him steadily in the face a moment or two.

"Mr. Muddler, I believe," said she.

"Yes, madam, that's my name," was his reply.

"I have come, Mr. Muddler," said the woman, with an effort to smile, and affect a polite air, "to thank you for a present I received last night."

"Thank me, madam? There certainly must be some mistake. I never made you a present. Indeed, I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance."

"You said your name was Muddler, I believe?"

"Yes, madam, as I told you before, that is my name."

"Then you are the man. You made my little girl here, a present also; and we have both come with our thanks."

"You deal in riddles, madam. Speak out plainly."

"As I said before," the woman replied with bitter irony in her tones, "I have come with my little girl, to thank you for the present we received last night. A present of wretchedness and abuse."

"I am still as far from understanding you as ever," the tavern-keeper said—"I never abused you, madam, I do not even know you."

"But you know my husband, sir! You have enticed him to your bar, and for his money you have given him a poison that has changed him from one of the best and kindest of men, into a demon. To you, then, I owe all the wretchedness I have suffered, and the brutal treatment I shared with my helpless children last night. It is for this, I have come to thank you."

"Surely madam, you must be beside yourself, I have nothing to do with your husband."

"Nothing to do with him!" the woman exclaimed, in an excited tone. "Would to heaven that it were so! Before you opened your accursed gin palace, he was a sober man, and the kindest of husbands—but enticed by you, your advertisements and display of fancy drinks, he was tempted within the charmed circle of your bar-room. From that moment began his downfall; and now he is lost to self-control—lost to feeling—lost to humanity!"

As the woman said this, she burst into tears, and then turned and walked slowly away.

"To that painful illustration of the truth of what I have said," the minister remarked, as the two stood once more alone, "I have nothing to add. May the lesson sink deep into your heart. Between you and that woman's husband, existed a regular business transaction. Did it *result* in a *mutual* benefit?" How the tavern-keeper answered it, we know not. But if he received no benefit from the double lesson, we trust others may; and in the hope that the practical truth we have endeavored briefly to illustrate, will fall somewhere upon good ground, we cast it forth for the benefit of our fellow-men.

From the New-York Evangelist.

INTERESTING SLAVE CASE.

Messrs. Editors:—Some four or five years ago a bright mulatto man, about twenty-five years of age, calling himself Henry Goin, came to Perrysburgh, and established himself as a barber. He stated that he had come from Alabama, and having free papers, none suspected him of being a slave. Not succeeding well, he left, after a residence of some eighteen months, and went to Canada. There he lived in comfort and respectability until about seven months ago. Then he became acquainted with a black man, who learned from him that he had a wife in slavery in Alabama, who was of his own color, and of nearly the same age and size. Affecting great sympathy for him, the black imp expressed his readiness to assist him in effecting the escape of his wife. After the lapse of some months, during which the scoundrel had doubtless, communicated with the owner of the woman, he stated to Henry that he was going to Alabama, on business, and told him, that if he would follow his advice, he would present him on his return the wife from whom he had been so long separated. The plan he proposed was, that Henry should let him take his free papers to the woman, whom he would cause to dress in man's apparel, and pass for the person therein described. Henry was duped, and parted with his defensive armor. A fortnight since, this Judas went to him with the intelligence that he had succeeded in effecting the escape of his wife, and brought her as far as Perrysburg, where, from the fatigue of her journey, and cold which she had contracted, she had fallen sick, and was exceedingly anxious to see her husband. As business called the fiend back to Ohio, and his route lay through Perrysburg, he proposed that they should take passage in the stage together. This was acceded to, and on arriving late at night, they stopped with a colored friend to Henry, when he directed him to wait until he should go to his abolition friends and bring in his wife. An old man, with whom no one was acquainted, and who seemed to have no special business in the place, had been stopping at one of the hotels about a week. At break of day Henry was arrested by a constable, and identified on oath by this man as a fugitive slave named Elijah, belonging to the estate of one Smith, deceased, in Alabama. The trial was on hand three days, before Justice Huntington, and through the zeal and talent of Messrs. Hosmer and Hopkins, the indictment was quashed on the ground of informality.

The moment the prisoner was discharged, he bounded away, in accordance with the previous instruction of his counsel. A fleet horse belonging to a colored man, was in readiness for him, which he mounted, and in a moment was off. Soon he was heard thundering over the bridge into Lucas county, regardless of the requirements of the law, and without stopping to apologize to the gate-keeper, he flung him his toll, and pursued his John Gilpin course. Meanwhile, the old agent who had thought him safe in his clutches, ordered another writ—then offered a reward of $100, then of $200—then cried "in gold!" for his arrest—and all within a minute after the fugitive was on the wing. But the only response heard was a shout from amid the anxious multitude—"Go it, Henry—a dead horse or a free negro!" And whether the cognomen by which he had formerly hung out, was a misnomer or not, certain it was he was *now* going, and soon gone. Messrs. H. & H. received a note from him yesterday, thanking them for their efficient exertions volunteered in his behalf, (for he had not taken time to do this after his discharge,) and telling them that he had got safely out of the "land of liberty," into Victoria's dominions, whence he thought he should not again venture himself.

The betrayer vanished immediately after, and the disappointed agent was missing the next morning after the flight. To all the parties concerned, this was a losing affair. Henry lost his free papers, some money, and for a time his mental quiet. His claimants were evidently minus several hundreds; and though the traitor doubtless obtained a good "sop," yet he lost his place in Canada, where he owned a farm, and was a man of some consequence. Having stamped upon his forehead the mark of Cain, he will have to become a fugitive and a vagabond from that refuge of fugitives, lest it come to pass that whosoever findeth shall slay him.

In this whole affair we see those features of depravity by which the visage of this "domestic institution," is everywhere marked—deception, lying, bribery, and a contempt of the tender sympathies of our nature. Scarcely a transfer of a slave from one master to another is made without the accompaniment of deceit and falsehood. And no wiles are thought too unworthy, no lies too great, no trifling with the sweetest emotions of the heart too cruel, to be employed in efforts to recover a fugitive.

Observer.

STORY OF A BEAR.

Many years ago, a beautiful little cub bear was caught by a stout lad, near the borders of lake Winnipiseogee, in New Hampshire, carried into town, and, after proper drilling, became the play-fellow of the boys of the village, and often accompanied him to the schoolhouse. After passing a few months in civilized society, he made his escape into the woods, and after a few years was almost forgotten. The schoolhouse, meantime, had fallen from the schoolmaster's into the schoolmistress's hand; and, instead of large boys, learning to write and cypher, small boys and girls were taught in the same place, knitting and spelling. One winter's day, after a mild fall of snow, the door had been left open by some urchin going out, when, to the unspeakable horror of the spectacled dame, and her fourscore hopeful scholars, an enormous bear walked in, in the most familiar manner in the world, and took a seat by the fire. Huddling over the benches, as fast as they could, the children crowded about the schoolmistress, who had fled to the farthest corner of the room; and there they stood, crying and pushing to escape the horror of being eaten first. The bear sat snuffing and warming himself by the fire, showing great signs of satisfaction, but putting off his meal until he had warmed himself thoroughly. The screams of the children continued, but the schoolhouse was far from any other habitation, and the bear did not seem at all embarrassed by the outcry. After sitting and turning himself about for some time, bruin got up upon his hind legs, and shoving to the door, began to take down, one by one, the hats, bonnets, and satchels, that hung on several rows of pegs behind it. His memory had not deceived him, for they contained, as of old, the children's dinners, and he had arrived before the holydays. Having satisfied himself with their cheese, bread, pies, doughnuts, and apples, bruin smelt at the mistress's desk; but finding it locked, gave himself a shake of resignation, opened the door, and disappeared. The alarm was given, and the amiable creature was pursued and killed, very much to the regret of the town's people, when it was discovered, by some marks on its body, that it was their old friend and play-fellow.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

The committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on capital punishment, have made a brief report, asking to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, on the ground that commissioners have been appointed to revise the criminal code, and they therefore deem it advisable to defer action on the subject until they make their report. Mr. Benjamin F. Newhall, the worthy chairman of the committee, has made a minority report, in which he has at great length, and with much ability, advocated the abolition of capital punishment in all cases in that State. It makes nearly seventy pages, and concludes as follows:

"Having examined some of the claims that this law puts forth for public support,—having considered it in its relation to the moral law,—having considered it as to its deterring and correcting influence,—having looked for its authority in the Bible,—having consulted the opinions of the wise and good, that have had experience as to its utility,—I cannot adopt any other conclusion than this, that the law requiring the extinction of human life, is not based on moral principle, but violates it; that it cannot claim support from any just and reasonable interpretation of scripture; that its execution has ever been attended with numerous evils; that its abolition as far as known has produced signal benefits, these considerations leave me no ground to do otherwise in the discharge of duty, than to recommend to the House the entire abolition of capital punishment, and with this recommendation, to ask leave to introduce the following bill.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

A farmer called on Earl Fitzwilliam to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured, in a field adjoining a certain wood where his hounds had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed, that in some parts he could not hope for any produce. "Well, my friend," said his lordship, "I am aware that we have frequently met in that field, and that we have done considerable injury; and if you can procure an estimate of the loss you have sustained, I will repay you." The farmer replied, that, anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage, and they thought, that as the crop seemed quite destroyed, fifty dollars would not more than repay him. The earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field that were trampled, the corn was the strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his lordship, and being introduced, said, "I am come, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a wood." He instantly recollected the circumstances. "Well, my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for the loss?" "Yes, my lord, I have found that I have sustained no loss at all; for where the horses had most cut up the land, the crop is most promising; and I have therefore brought the fifty dollars back again." "Ah!" exclaimed the venerable earl, "this is what I like—this is what ought to be between man and man." He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family—how many children he had, &c. His lordship then went into another room, and returning, presented the farmer a check for one hundred dollars. "Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age present it to him, and tell the occasion that produced it." We know not which most to admire, the benevolence or the wisdom displayed by this illustrious man; for while doing a noble act of generosity, he was handing down a lesson of integrity to another generation.—*English paper.*

THE PETITION FROM THE OTTAWA INDIANS.

The following petition was recently addressed to the legislature of Michigan, by a portion of the once powerful tribe of Ottawa Indians. It purports to have been signed in council at the Little Traverse Bay, December 14, 1843, and has thirty-six signatures appended to it. The Indians are applicants for the rights and enjoyments of American citizenship. They beg to be allowed to participate in the blessings of civilization—*civilization*—which robbed their fathers of their lands, and is in a fair way of making the face of the red man of America extinct:

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Michigan, now convened at Detroit.

This petition of the Ottawa Indians, residing at L'arbre Croche, of the northwest extremity of the southern peninsula, humbly showeth, That your petitioners are most anxious to enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizenship. That such should be our wish—our prayer—the object of our constant solicitude, and of trembling, yet enduring hopefulness, is a natural and becoming tribute to the common feeling of humanity—to the love of home, and the love of country, which we share in common with our brethren.

The red men are strangers—not in a strange land, where the bright streams of memory might mingle with the dark waters of their sorrows—but strangers in their own land—the homes of their childhood, the burial ground of their race.

Your petitioners are few in number—the small remnant of a once powerful nation, occupying a sequestered bay, that opens into lake Michigan on the east. Their manners, informed by civilization and ameliorated by the influence of Christianity, disqualify them for the rude and unskilled habits of their natural condition. They have erected comfortable dwellings, in imitation of the white men, and are maintaining their families by cultivating the soil. The spell of home is strong to them. They love their forests and the streams where they were born, the earth which sleeps upon the bodies of their sires, and the music of the great lake upon their shores.

In the strong spirit of their hopes, they pray their brethren to join with them in supplicating their common Father to extend his wings over the little band, and gather them among his children.

They ask it of your *justice;* for you have the homes which once were theirs, and have grown rich with the heritage of their fathers.

They implore it of your mercy; for their old men are now feeble, and their women and children tremble to go forth into a strange land, among the enemies of their tribe.

They entreat it by the ties of their common humanity—by the pleadings of their helplessness, by their sorrowful past, and their foreboding future.

They believe that their Great Father will listen to your voices, and suffer them to live and die among the spirits of their kindred. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

THE SOURCE OF THOUGHT.

The beginning of all thought worth the name, is Love. The wise head never yet was without the generous heart. And now what generous heart can pretend to itself, or be hoodwinked into believing, that loyalty to the money-bag is a noble loyalty.—The generous heart, out of all countries, cries, Mammon is the basest of known Gods, even of known Devils. In him what glory is there, that ye should worship him? No glory discernible; not even terror; at best, detestability ill matched with despicability.

Generous hearts, discerning on this hand widespread wretchedness, dark without and within, moistening its ounce and a half of bread with tears; and on that hand, mere balls in flesh-colored drawers, and inane or foul glitter of such sort, cannot but announce, "Too much, O, divine Mammon; too much!"—*Thomas Carlyle.*

WEALTH OF GERRIT SMITH.

This distinguished advocate of emancipation is thus noticed by a correspondent of the Mercantile Journal, travelling in the State of New-York:

"I visited Peterboro, the residence of Gerrit Smith, and the focus of those immense transactions in the purchase and sale of landed property which the Hon. Peter Smith so long and so successfully carried on. About forty years ago Judge Smith purchased of the Indians 60,000 acres of land in one parcel, covering nearly the whole of the present county of Madison, for the sum of $225,000. He subsequently became the largest landholder in the State. His son Gerrit, who some years since inherited the greater portion of his father's estate, now owns more than one million acres of land in the State of New-York alone, lying in forty-eight of its fifty counties. His annual land tax is upwards of $10,000."

SINGULAR WILL.

An English miser (John Pleech) lately died in London, leaving the following will:—

"I give and bequeath to my nephew, my black coat; I give and bequeath to my niece, the flannel waistcoat I now wear; I give and bequeath to each of my sisters' grandchildren, one of the earthen pots on the top of my wardrobe; finally, I give and bequeath to my sister, as a last token of the affection I have always felt for her, the brown stone jug at the head of my bed."

The disappointment of the legatees, when this strange will was read, may be easily imagined. The deceased was spoken of by all in a manner no ways flattering to him; and his sister, in a fit of anger, gave the brown stone jug, (her legacy,) a kick, which broke it into pieces, when a complete stream of guineas rolled out of it; and the general disappointment gave way to joy. Each hurried to examine his or her legacy; and the old black coat, the flannel waistcoat, and the little earthen pots, were found equally well filled—the testator having only wished to cause them an agreeable surprise.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND FARMERS.

To preserve the Eye-sight.—Every morning, when washing yourself, dip your face in the water, open your eyes, and keep them under the water as long as you can hold your breath. This strengthens the eye, and cleanses it from the rheum, which deadens the sight, and considerably affects the ball. A gentleman in Maryland, by the name of James Calder, after using spectacles for twenty-five years, followed this plan, and at the age of seventy recovered his sight, so as to see without them. Dipping the crown of the head into cold water, every morning, both winter and summer, is a preservative against the head and ear-ache, and will materially assist the other operation in its effect upon the eyes.

Cure for a Foundered Horse.—A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, says, that if a horse is foundered over night, he may be cured in three hours, if it is attended to in the morning. Take a pint of hog's lard, and heat it boiling hot, and after cleaning his hoof well, and taking off his shoe, put his foot in the lard, and with a spoon apply it to all parts of the hoof as near the hair as possible. This, he says, he has tried for more than fifty years, and never known it fail. The application should be to the foot of each foundered limb.

Caterpillars.—Take strong lye, or soap suds strong enough to bear an egg, and with a brush, or a piece of cloth, wash the infested limbs. The lye will kill the eggs, and you will see no caterpillar's beds upon them in May or June. Even without regard to caterpillars, it is an excellent plan, every spring to wash trees with strong soap suds. This will kill various kinds of insects in the egg—it will cleanse and renovate the bark, and promote the health and fruitfulness of the tree. Try it. Be not afraid of injuring the tree, even if the lye is so strong as to blister your hands. It will do no harm if applied, before the buds are much swollen; but it will kill the young leaf.

Setting out Trees.—We learn from a gentleman of this town, who has made a very extensive survey of the mowing and grass grounds in this vicinity, and he is satisfied, that from one-third to one-half more grass will grow in orchards than in the open fields. The leaves of the trees manure the ground—the roots open it, and keep the grass from matting—the shade protects the grass from too a powerful sun.

When farmers set out orchards in mowing lands, they ought to leave a large interval between the trees, from six to eight rods apart. Two rows of trees could be set in this way, giving plenty of room to make hay in. In this way, they will increase their fruit; enrich their grass lands, and these extra trees will produce wood enough for the use of the family.

Cultivation of the Grape.—There is no department of agriculture which has been so systematically neglected by farmers generally, as the cultivation of fine and delicious fruits. This is a matter of surprise, whether we regard profit, or the pleasure to be derived from an abundant supply for our own families. How delightful and wholesome at all seasons of the year, (as we may if we will,) in the bosom of our families, surrounded, perhaps, by our friends and neighbors, to refresh ourselves with the various gifts of Pomona.

There is hardly any fruit which can be more easily cultivated, or may be longer made to administer to our pleasure or profit, than the grape. Of this, there is almost an endless variety, both foreign and native; none of the former, and but few of the latter should be cultivated by farmers generally. The Isabella, Catawba and Clinton, may be classed among the best native varieties; though in all parts of the country, there are some wild, nameless varieties rich and delicious, for the neglect of the propagation of which, our farmers are without excuse, for the grape is wholesome, and may justly be called one of the greatest delicacies, which an all-wise and bountiful Creator has bestowed upon man.

This fruit is easily cultivated, and may be increased to any extent with no expense but the labor—from cuttings, which may be obtained in thousands, from any person pruning his vines, or some exquisite variety may be obtained from the hedge or the swamp, and propagated to any extent. Will you give this subject your attention?

The best grapes are superior to either the peach, the apple, or the pear—they come after the former has pretty much gone, and may be kept through the winter as well as the apple or the pear. For winter's use, they should be packed in layers in small boxes, with a stratum of common cotton batting between the layers. Thus they may be kept till March, better in flavor than when they were first gathered from the vines. They should be kept cool, dry, and away from the frost.

The best method of cultivation in the garden, is on a single trellis, running north and south—the posts of which should either be cedar or have cedar bottoms, and then be spliced about ten feet high, and have strips of board about two inches wide nailed on to them, about three feet apart.

The usual way of cultivating them, on an arbor, with an arch, is bad, for the reason that those clusters which do not get the sun, will seldom ripen well, and if they do, they will be without flavor.

They should, immediately after the fall of the leaves, be thoroughly pruned, and have every runner of new wood cut into fine buds or eyes of the old wood. They should be kept open and free. New shoots should be encouraged near the ground in order to have the bearing wood low, and to protect the frames from the winds.

They may be cultivated at the foot of old and worthless fruit trees, or on shade trees, and after three or four year's protection from the cattle, they will give you no farther trouble. Thus the care and expense of trellising and pruning, will be wholly spared.

One single Isabella vine cultivated in this way, has been known to produce for the four years past, from ten to fifteen bushels per year. Such a vine as this, in the vicinity of our cities, or large manufacturing villages, would yield more profit than two acres of Indian corn.

Now farmers, do you want to have a few bushels of fine grapes for winter, to cheer the social circle, and gladden the hearts of your friends and guests during our long winter evenings? *If so, you have but to will it, and it is done.* You can obtain vines for twenty-five cents a-piece. This luxury is at the command of the rich and poor—then go ahead, and adopt the mode of culture best adapted to your circumstances, and for this advice, we shall ask no greater reward than a rich cluster of delicious grapes, when we call on you three years from next February, if our life shall be so long continued unto us.—*Traveller.*

Miscellaneous Items.

Frightful Scene with a Leopard.—The equestrian company passed through several of our streets yesterday afternoon, with a band of music, and their troupe of horses. Accompanying them was Herr Driesbach, the lion-tamer, in a carriage, having with him one of his leopards. When in front of the Fountain Inn, they alighted, and went into the hotel, Herr Driesbach taking with him, one of his leopards. After remaining awhile, the party proceeded to retire to their horses and carriages. Herr Driesbach had the leopard under his right arm. In the crowd, just as the lion-tamer had stepped upon the pavement, a boy about twelve years of age, named Jno. Quinn, was thrown against the leopard by some of his companions. It caught him with its paw, and in an instant grasped the little fellow's head firmly in his jaws. Driesbach, with great nerve and firmness, immediately thrust his hand into the leopard's mouth, thrusting it down its throat, and by means of distending its tongue, caused the animal to release its hold. The boy received a severe wound on the cheek, about three inches in length, and depth nearly to the bone, besides one or two other wounds on the head.

Driesbach had his hand very badly bitten. He was arrested, but admitted to bail in the sum of $1000 for his appearance at the June term of the Baltimore court.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The Public Debt of Mexico is estimated at $82,000,000, and bears an annual interest of $4,900,000. The actual income, from all sources of revenue, is about $13,000,000, and the annual expenditures of the government are a little over this sum.

Mothers and Wives Petitioning.—A memorial signed by *six thousand and ten women* of Cincinnati, has been presented to the councils of that city, praying for the suppression of the tippling houses which abound within its limits.

January, 1844—The Coldest on Record.—A letter from a gentleman residing in Hampden, Me. to a friend in Baltimore, which is quoted in the Baltimore American, states that the first month of the present year, was probably the coldest January experienced in this country, for more than one hundred years—certainly the coldest within the memory of the oldest people. Deep, rapid tideways in the vicinity of Hampden, which have been clear from ice for more than sixty years, were frozen over sufficiently to bear an ox-team.

An Old Soldier.—A slave named Gilbert, died near Stanton, Virginia, on the 19th ultimo, aged 112 years. He was a servant of Col. Washington, at the great battle of the Monongahela, on the 9th of July, 1775, when Braddock was defeated, and afterwards with the general at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, on the 19th of October, 1781. The Taunton Spectator says, he was honest and industrious, and the boys of our town will long remember the "old man in regimentals," they have been accustomed to look upon with delight on our high days of parade.

Shocking Murder.—The Natchez Courier gives the following particulars of a dreadful murder recently perpetrated in Louisiana:

A Miss Demoss was killed about the 15th instant, near Minden, Claiborne parish, La. She left the house of a neighbor in the evening, to return to the house of her father, a respectable planter, but not arriving, a search was commenced, and a young man, named Lambwright, was met in the woods. Upon the searching party proposing to go up a certain branch, he stated that it was no use, he had been there, hunting, &c. They did go, however, and found her dead. She had been violated, severely beaten, and then her head was held under the water, to finish the work of death. Some other circumstances have excited suspicion of Lambright, but there is no positive evidence against him. He is a young man, married, with one child, and before his marriage, had addressed Miss Demoss, and been by her rejected.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(Second Edition.)

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new work on Capital Punishment. By Charles Spear. It contains a variety of thrilling and instructive anecdotes; also, all the capital offenses in every State in the Union; and a speech from O'Connell on the subject. Also, several instances of the execution of the *innocent*. Facts are drawn from history and observation, and the entire scripture ground has been examined. The work is embellished with a fine engraving. Price, 62 1-2 cents.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

JUST published, and for sale at 143 Nassau street, fourth part of "The Legion of Liberty:" being a remonstrance of some of the Free Men, States, and Presses, to the Texan Rebellion, against the laws of Nature and of Nations. Price 6 cts. single; 50 cts. per dozen.

TEACHER WANTED.

AT Trenton, N. J. on the 1st of April, a colored school teacher, well qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Mensuration, and Book-keeping. None but a well-qualified person need apply. The teacher must not be engaged in any other business, but able to devote his whole time and attention to the school.

The school consists of thirty or forty scholars, at two dollars per quarter each; and the State appropriates from $100 to $160; making about $250 salary.

JOHN ANNOLL,
(51 Warren street, near Trenton Bank.)
ROBERT THOMAS,
CHARLES JAMES,
February 29, 1844. ISAAC WELSH.

TEXAN REVOLUTION.

Republished (with additions) at Washington, D. C., from the Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.

To which is added,—

A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON, ON THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, AND THE LATE OUTRAGE IN CALIFORNIA—REPUBLISHED, WITH ADDITIONS, FROM THE LIBERATOR. By Probus.

This is a pamphlet of about 100 large octavo pages. Only a small part consists of the republications; the additions being ten or twelve times larger than the originals. The subjects discussed, are:—

I. The history and merits of the Texan Revolution, under the following heads:

1. The perfidy of the President, and the lawless proceedings of citizens of the United States, who went to Texas "to sow a rebellion."

2. Kindness, hospitality, and generosity of the Mexicans; ingratitude and treachery of the revolutionists.

3. Pretexts of the Revolution. Under this head is a very full account of the political changes which have taken place in Mexico, and of their causes;—the working of the Federative or Federal form of Government, as compared with the Consolidated or Central, in the South American States; a comparative history of *Nullification* in Mexico and the United States; the difference between the South American Federal and Central systems substantially that between our present form of government, and the form proposed by Alexander Hamilton; the political history of the South American States, and the history and prospects of nullification in the United States, some test of the comparative value of the two systems.

4. Real Causes of the Texan Revolution.

II. The subject of the second Part, or Letter, is the design of annexing Texas to this Union, *at the first session of the next Congress.* The subdivisions of this subject are:—

1. Review of a letter (said to have been, originally, private,) of ex-Governor Gilmer, of Virginia, on the necessity of the speedy annexation of Texas.

2. The principles, speeches, reports, official correspondence, and operations of the leading and confidential friends of John Tyler, in the Cabinet, and in Congress; the alliance between them and the leading members of the democratic party for the extension and perpetuation of slavery and the slave trade, by the acquisition of Texas and California; the outrage committed by Commodore Jones in the latter province, a part, and in execution, of the secret schemes of the cabinet, and a natural result of their spirit and purposes; the ostensible reasons for that outrage examined.

3. The determination and tendency of their policy to bring about a war between the United States of the one part, and Mexico and Great Britain of the other; it being perfectly understood that the former cannot be despoiled of territory fifteen times as large as the State of New-York, and eighty times as large as Massachusetts, without war with Great Britain, as well as with her.

4. The Oregon Bill, a part of the said schemes.

5. The questions of *Visitation* and *Search*, on the coast of Africa, for the arrest of slave trading pirates; the actual extent of the slave trade, and its exclusive prosecution under the American flag; the Quintuple and Ashburton Treaties, Gen. Cass's pamphlet and correspondence in France.

6. Negotiations of our government with Mexico for the cession of Texas and California, from the accession of Gen. Jackson to the present time; Character and proceedings of Messrs. Poinsett and Butler, ministers of the United States, in Mexico; suppression, and probable destruction of official documents; *corruption* brought to light; correspondence of Messrs. Webster and Thompson, with Messrs. de Bocanegra and Almonte; *mistranslations*, in our Department of State, and in our Legation at Mexico, of Mexican official documents.

APPENDIX.

1. John Quincy Adams's opinion of the conduct of our government towards Mexico, extracted from his address to his constituents, September 12, 1842.

2. Collection of Proclamations of neutrality, issued by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Van Buren, and Tyler.

☞ For Sale at this Office.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Upright men shall be astonished at this, and the innocent shall stir up himself against the hypocrite.—*Job.* xvii. 8.

Abhor detraction, the sin of fallen angels, and the worst of fallen men.—*Wm. Penn.*

NARRATIVE of the Proceedings of the Monthly Meeting of New-York, and their Subsequent Confirmation by the Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, in the case of Isaac T. Hopper. Just published, and for sale at this office, No. 143 Nassau street, New-York; and at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

FREE CALICOES!

JUST received, 1 case fine calicoes. Also, 2 cases fine shirting muslins; together with a large assortment of other free dry goods, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

CHARLES WISE,
Northwest corner Arch and Fifth streets.
Philadelphia, 8th, mo. 17th 1843. tf.

PHILADELPHIA ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE.

No. 31, *North Fifth street.*

The National Anti-Slavery Standard, will be issued regularly from this office, on Thursday of every week.

Terms—